THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 128

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands / FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Trade Program Advanced; Relocation of Refugees? Plumbers Hear Warning

The World's Day—April 27, 1943

Washington: Reciprocal Trade Program Approved

The Administration's Reciprocal Trade Agreement program was approved by the House Ways and Means Committee, 14 to 11, after rejecting a series of Republican amendments. One change accepted provides as a reason for suspending trade with another nation evidence that the country dealt with international cartels. [Financial Page.]

Vice-President Wallace back from his good-will tour of South America pictured the people in the seven countries he visited as "doing and anxious to do everything possible" to help the United Nations with the prosecution of the war against the Axis.

Anticipating a seasonal increase in demand, the Office of Price Administration set a quota of 50,000 new passenger automobiles for rationing in May compared with 38,000 for April. OPA also announced a quota of 88,200 new bicycles for rationing in May, the same as in April.

In a slight modification of its customary version of the "Little Steel" formula, the National War Labor Board awarded an increase of four cents an hour to about 8,000 employees of the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation, of Detroit. The vote was 4 to 2, with industry members dissenting.

Europe: Relocation of Refugees in N. Africa?

The British-American Refugee Conference, virtually concluded, is expected to recommend relocation of refugees in North Africa outside the war zone, although publication of contents of the joint report may be delayed for some time to avoid premature publicity.

The Swiss-French frontier was closed at 4 a. m. April 26 by the Italians and important troop movements are proceeding on the French side, according to a Zurich dispatch.

Arrest of all Russians and Spanish Republicans in Vichy has been reported in a dispatch from the Frankfurter Zeitung in Frankfurt, Germany, but no reason is given for the action.

Premier Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia Government-in-exile will visit the United States and Canada next month.

Methodist Bishop Adna W. Leonard, representative of 31 Protestant organizations in the United States, conferred with Ambassador John G. Winant and lunched with Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Information.

Boston: Lack of Plumbing Supplies Held Serious

Shortage of plumbing and heating materials is seriously threatening the continued operation of essential plumbing facilities in the nation's homes, James A. Milne, Director of the National Association of Master Plumbers, told the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Association of Master Plumbers. [Page 2.]

A sum of $50,000 invested by Massachusetts in an investigation into the income tax returns of "persons engaged in illegal activities," might yield the State a profit several times larger than the investment, Assistant Attorney General James A. Farley told the Legislative Ways and Means Committee today.

Massachusetts' handling of juvenile delinquency cases was praised today by Judge Frankland W. L. Miles at the Massachusetts Public Assistance Conference at the Hotel Bradford in Boston. [Page 2.]

Mayor Tobin, after a conference wtih Acting Police Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanagh, today agreed to advertise for bids for uniforms for Boston's auxiliary police. The new uniforms will consist of a blue reefer and a cap similar to the Boston police cap, the overseas type of cap being dispensed with.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold I. Ickes today said he could not safely recommend gasoline for New England this summer until heavy military demands are met. [Page 4.]

National: 12,850 Mexican Farm Workers in U. S.

Mexican farm workers who have crossed the border into Western States total 12,850, reports M. R. Howard, Southern California Director of the Farm Security Administration. The migration of needed farm workers is regulated by a U. S.-Mexican agreement.

Madeleine Carroll of the movies sponsored the 10,000-ton combat cargo vessel Thuban at U. S. Steel's Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company yards in Kearny, N. J. Miss Carroll was chosen, company officials said, "because of her untiring efforts to gain recognition for the merchant seamen."

Five Pavo, Ga., farmers were under $1,000 bond each charged with violating the Federal Price Control Act in the sale of cabbage. U. S. Commissioner W. E. Perry held the men for the Grand Jury after testimony by OPA investigators that they charged $105 a ton for cabbage, $12 over the ceiling price.

More than 50 mines were shut down in the spread of a strike which held the possibility of halting production of soft coal by Saturday.

Americas: Bolivia Seen Ready to Sign Pact

Bolivia, whose declaration of war on the Axis early this month coincided with Vice-President of the United States Henry A. Wallace's visit, moved toward becoming a full-fledged member of the United Nations, with the Cabinet meeting to study the form of adherence.

Sources close to the Mexican National Economy Ministry reported that one of the largest antimony deposits in the world, with the vein of ore more than a mile long, had been discovered in a Southern Mexican State.

Cession to Panama of public works and commercial properties in the cities of Colon and Panama City has been approved by Congress in ratifying executive agreements. The Lend-Lease debt of $2,700,000, incurred by Panama as its share in building the strategic Rio Hato highway, is also canceled, Panama in return has granted defense facilities to the U. S. [Page 3.]

Canada: Mme. Chiang to Visit Ottawa in June

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek will visit Ottawa early in June and address a joint meeting of the Senate and House of Commons.

Canada's Fourth Victory Loan campaign has opened, with a minimum of $1,100,000,000 as its objective.

South Africa: Smuts Expected to Visit U. S.

Premier Jan Christian Smuts is expected to visit the United States after the South African general election in August. Premier Smuts is known to be eager to meet President Roosevelt and discuss the war and postwar reconstruction.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 8:38 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 5:15 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 8:39 p. m. and ends Thursday at 5:14 a. m.

Ham and Eggs Reunited For Belated Feast

Greater Boston retailers report plentiful supply as brisk buying makes up for lost time.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Easter hams—like Easter itself—came later than usual this year.

Probably no one realizes this better today than hundreds of Greater Boston housewives who, disappointed last week in not being able to buy the traditional piece de resistance for Sunday's dinner, discovered to their dismay that many retailers were plentifully supplied yesterday.

"Many of my customers who had no ham for Sunday were buying them yesterday, like the day before Easter," said one large retailer. Last week he had loudly protested that packers with whom he had the hams on order would not deliver until this week, because the Office of Price Administration had fixed April 26 to May 1 as the "allowable inventory week" for the meat packers.

"The ones I couldn't get last week"—(and which the OPA had failed to reveal at the packing house)—"came yesterday," he said. "I was able to take care of everybody."

Double Received

Another big retail market, which last week had been unable to obtain anywhere near enough meat to care for its customers' demands, reported today that "double the quantity of meat was received yesterday—more than at any time for a month. We have more of every kind of meat than we've had for some time, and that includes hams."

Another marketman, still unable to obtain delivery of the hams he had on order last week, said that he hoped to get them today. "I saw plenty of hams this morning, which bore proof of having been smoked quite a while ago," he said. "The big blunder was in the OPA telling in advance that this was to be inventory week," he added. "Naturally, the packers held the stuff back."

Frederic W. Lake, Regional OPA Meat Rationing Officer, who last night stated that 12,000,000 pounds of meat would be brought into New England this week, said today that "shipments of many hams from the West arrived in Boston too late last week to be smoked in time for pre-Easter sales." These are cured hams, he added, and local packers could not smoke them for Saturday delivery.

Hams Received

These, apparently, are the hams which Boston retailers are getting delivery on this week—hams, they contend, which still "will show on the packers' allowable inventories."

Meantime, disclosure of steps looking to the establishment of

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Allies Bending Axis Lines in Tunisia; Soviet-Polish Rift Shakes Allied Unity; Coal-Wage Dispute Nears Zero Hour

Walkouts in bituminous fields grow as U.M.W. Policy Committee and Lewis confer.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—Zero hour for a showdown in the soft coal dispute was approaching rapidly today with the sands of the public's patience running out and sporadic walkouts increasing in several States.

Meanwhile, in New York, the Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers met with John L. Lewis, U. M. W. President, to take note of the fact that the union's wage dispute has been taken over by the National War Labor Board.

Scattered walkouts have occurred in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Alabama, prior to expiration of the truce agreement May 1.

The NWLB has appointed a three-man panel, headed by Morris Llewellyn Cooke of Philadelphia, to review the whole controversy tomorrow.

Yesterday the Board, which Mr. Lewis has heretofore ignored, sent telegrams to leaders of the respective walkouts, saying that "with the knowledge that large numbers of mine workers and their sons are at the fighting front we feel confident that with a proper understanding of the plan for a peaceful settlement of their dispute they will return to their jobs to continue their most important contribution to full production and winning the war."

Failing to secure Mr. Lewis' nomination of a labor member of the three-man panel, the NWLB named a labor member itself, David B. Robertson, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, an independent organization neither connected with the American Federation of Labor nor the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Management member on the panel is

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Polish Cabinet's session in London is devoted to finding way out of Russian rupture.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 27—Russia's action in breaking off diplomatic relations with Poland brings the United Nations squarely up against the grave consequences of an outstanding Axis diplomatic victory in a campaign for splitting the United Nations which Germany renewed with intense vigor some weeks ago.

The British Government hasn't hitherto issued an official statement on this problem, but it may be states authoritatively that there is deep regret at such an event, especially at the present juncture of the war, and because it is all too clearly realized that the only party to benefit from such conditions is the enemy.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels' subtle and intensive propaganda aimed at disrupting the unity of Germany's enemies has scored a major success.

Diplomatic Setback

Whatever be the rights or wrongs of the case, the overriding consideration for the United Nations at the present time is the total defeat of Germany and this can only be delayed by such disunity as in indicated in this event.

For some time past, the Germans appear to have been acting upon the assumption that, since the military situation was growing increasingly desperate, it was necessary to work for a political victory. For the first time for many years, Germany recently altered its foreign policy in such a way that "war is politics by another method" has become "politics is war by another method."

This is a continuation of the propaganda policy which has as its final argument that Germany's disappearance as a great European power would result in a situation leading to chaos which could end only in a future struggle between Eastern and Western Europe. In other words, Germany must be preserved as a balance against Russia.

Open Break

The Soviet-Polish misunderstandings, which have been increasing for months past, now have led to an open breach following Germany's announcement of the discovery of several thousand Polish officers allegedly shot by the Russians in Katyn Forest near Smolensk.

Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, has handed to Tadeusz Romer, Polish Ambassador in Moscow, the Soviet note announcing the diplomatic break.

This note openly accuses the Polish Government of connivance with the Germans against Russia. "The fact that the hostile campaign against the Soviet Union was begun in the German and Polish press at the same time, and is being carried out on the same plan, leaves no doubt that there exists a contact between Hitler, the enemy of the Allies, and the Polish Government as well as an arrangement to carry through this hostile campaign."

Moscow goes even further, saying that "this hostile campaign has been undertaken by the Polish Government with the aim of exerting pressure on the Soviet Union and thereby snatching territorial concessions at the expense of the Soviet Ukraine, Soviet White Russia, and Soviet Lithuania."

Surprise to Poles

The Polish Cabinet, under Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, met today to consider the whole affair, since the break, as officially announced, came as a complete surprise.

Its report still is awaited. But an official statement from the Polish Foreign Minister deals with both points raised in the Soviet note. As to the alleged discoveries of Polish officers' bodies, the state-

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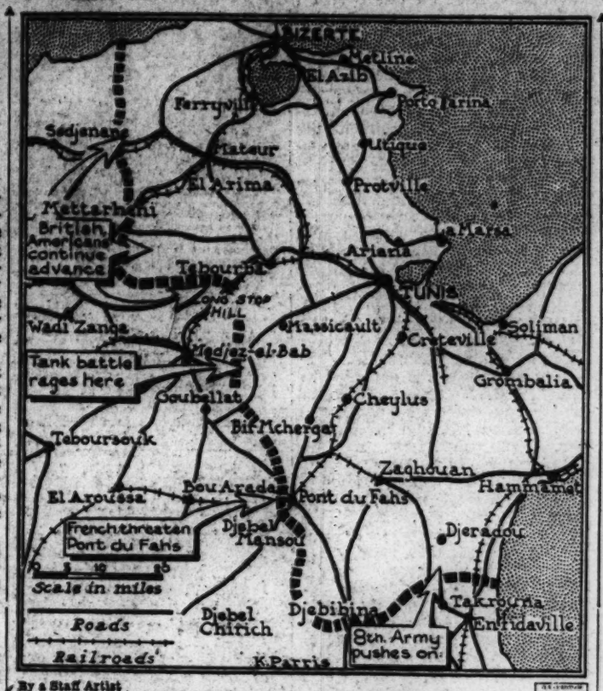

By a Staff Artist

Allies' Hammer Blows Hit Axis

White arrows indicate main points of Allied pressure on Axis defense positions in Northern Tunisia. Broken line represents approximate battleline.

British bomb Duisburg; Allies hold hills near Salamaua; Soviet in air offensive.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

There are four outstanding war developments today:

1. Axis defense lines in Tunisia have been bent dangerously to within 23 miles of both Tunis and Bizerte, as American, British, and French troops continue to press forward with unabated vigor.

2. A huge RAF armada has carried out one of the heaviest raids of the war on Duisburg, German industrial center.

3. American and Australian soldiers have gained heights only 12 miles south of the big Japanese base at Salamaua in New Guinea.

4. The Russians have launched a widespread aerial offensive against Nazi forward and rear positions, especially in the Kuban area.

Here is the situation in Tunisia: French troops and Allied armor have driven to within four miles of the Tunis-Pont du Fahs road, and have destroyed 80 German tanks in a continuing battle. Farther north, the British First Army has cut across the road from Medjez-el-Bab to Tebourba and has advanced to within eight miles of the latter town. Between Medjez-el-Bab and the Mediterranean, American troops are advancing toward Mateur so rapidly the Germans have been unable to inter their fallen. Allied progress is reported in every sector of the 140-mile front, and Allied airmen are stepping up their attacks on enemy positions and communication lines.

The next day or two may tell the story in Tunisia. If the Allies can keep up their present terrific pace, a general collapse of Axis defenses may follow in short order. On the other hand, if the armies of Marshal Rommel and General von Arnim can hang on just a bit longer, they may gain a respite in which to replenish some of their dissipated strength.

For attacking armies can only maintain full pressure for relatively short spells, primarily because fresh supplies and equipment are soon needed and, secondarily, because front-line shock troops must be rested from time to time. Thus an offensive usually is a succession of flurries rather than a sustained hammering, as is generally thought. In the rugged Tunisian hills, the transport problem must be almost as imposing as it is in Burma and New Guinea.

Two of the most encouraging developments of the past few days have been the clearing weather and the skillful penetration by Allied advance guards of the valleys and passes between German strongholds. The first makes possible the opening of a new aerial assault of overwhelming strength. The second opens the way, at least in many instances, for the isolation, rather than the storming, of positions on which the Germans had banked heavily.

The Duisburg raid undoubtedly has dealt Nazi war industry a severe blow. London says the weight of explosives dropped probably approached that of the first 1,000-bomber attack on Cologne last May 30, when 1,500 tons of bombs were unloosed.

Allied Diplomacy Strained By Setback Over Poland

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

American diplomacy hid its chagrin over the breach in Soviet-Polish relations today behind the statement, "it is with deep regret that we learn of this situation," and pondered ways and means of restoring the shattered surface of United Nations harmony, well aware of the harm which the Nazi monkey wrench can do.

In diplomatic quarters there is a frank recognition of the fact that the task of keeping surface harmony between Russia and any Polish Government in exile is a difficult one, but that more strenuous and vigilant efforts should have been made to prevent an incident from developing.

It was not prevented. The fat is in the fire and it not only means that it will be extremely difficult to reconstruct a Polish-Russian agreement, but also that it has put a new and heavy burden on Anglo-American relations with Russia which are a first concern of both London and Washington.

What to do next is the problem. Russia's action, and the wording of the Russian communication breaking relations, makes it clear that Moscow is more than displeased with the existing personnel of the Polish Government in exile.

Offhand it might appear that the solution would be to bring about a change in the personnel of the Polish Government. But the fact is that the Sikorsky Government has been probably as energetic in its efforts to make friends with Russia as any representative Polish Government that could be constituted.

The Sikorsky Government has been under heavy criticism from Polish groups in the United States for having gone as far as it has to meet Russian terms. A Polish Government which went farther would probably be disowned by the great mass of Poles and of Polish-extraction groups both in the United States and in other parts of the world. If Russia finds the Sikorsky Government unacceptable, it is difficult to conceive of a membership for the Polish Government which would be acceptable.

What this means is obvious. The fact is that Polish national interests are in inevitable conflict with Russian interests exactly as they are with German interests. Poland was the biggest "buffer" state in Europe. The Poland of 1918 to 1939 was constituted from territory which had been taken away from Poland by the succession of partitions of Poland of the eighteenth century.

Every square inch of Poland, as this generation knows it, was under the sovereignty of either Germany, Austria-Hungary, or Russia before 1914. Russia, no more

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Aviation Gasoline Shortage Laid by Nelson to Dispute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—Shortage of aviation gasoline, reported to be grounding training planes and checking battlefront operations, was attributed today by Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, to a lack of foresight rather than to competition from the synthetic rubber program.

Called before the Truman Committee of the Senate to explain the recent controversy between Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson and William M. Jeffers, Rubber Director, Mr. Nelson sharply criticized both officials for airing their grievances in a public dispute which he said had generated "much heat but not much light."

"These public arguments do not bring the day of victory one day nearer," Mr. Nelson declared.

The WPB chief told the Senate investigators that present high octane gas shortages were due to failure to stock supplies, traceable to disagreement between Government and industry as to which would bear the loss from evaporation, rather than WPB allotments of materials to the rubber program.

Personal Rivalries Hit

Mr. Nelson said he was unable to give the committee an exact picture of how much military operations have been held up by the octane gasoline shortage, but indicated that faulty distribution by the Army might be as much to blame as production, now outstripping consumption. He denied reports that the Navy's escort vessel construction program had been materially delayed by the rubber allocations, saying that not more than "one or two vessels" have been delayed as a result of WPB materials scheduling.

The Jeffers-Patterson argument, Mr. Nelson told the committee, was chiefly a matter of clashing personalities, adding, "any indulgence in personal rivalries in time of war is completely out of place. This is not the time for settlement of popularity contests." Instead of taking their argument to the public press, Mr. Jeffers and Mr. Patterson, Mr. Nelson said, should have come to the WPB, which he contended had adequate machinery and authority to settle the argument.

Mr. Nelson defended his 55 per cent January scheduling of materials to the synthetic rubber program as necessary to meet essential civilian, military and lend-lease needs. "If I had it to do over again, I would make the decision exactly as I did on that date," he told the committee.

Rubber Needed for Cars

Senator Joseph H. Ball protested that the nation has been given the wrong impression that "we are over the hump" in rubber by recent announcements of recaps for all cars, and Senator Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan called attention to plans for granting more "C" gasoline rations in the West. Mr. Nelson declined to explain any

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Jive From an Old Scottish Castle? Whisht! It's Coast Guard Hepcats!

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Four United States Coast Guardsmen, who barged up to a British castle and knocked on the door, not only were invited in but also sang jive songs for a Duke and got to blow a horn their host told them started the Battle of Waterloo.

The story of their visit to the Scottish castle of the Duke of Argyle at Inverary was told yesterday by Dominick Vilardi, New York City, the first Coast Guardsman from this area to return from the North African campaign, in a general press interview at the Third Naval District Headquarters.

He said the four slipped past members of the Scottish Black Watch Regiment on guard at the castle and were invited in by the Duke himself. Coast Guard Chaplain Paul Townsend had rushed after the four to halt them but went along when they were invited in. Others in the party were James A. Searle and Aaron Gabriele of Brooklyn and James Pledger of Hoboken, N. J.

Coast Guardsman Vilardi said that, after a lunch of fish and chips, the Duke sang them some arias from Italian opera and asked them to sing.

"Did we sing?" he continued. "We gave him a jam session like he never had heard and he was tickled pink. When we left he seemed sorry to see us go."

Shift in Japanese Cabinet: Does It Mean Axis Schism?

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 27—The longer London ponders the appointment of Mamoru Shigemitsu as Japanese Foreign Minister, the more it is inclined to attach far-reaching significance to this change.

To put it into a nutshell, there is a growing conviction here that his inclusion in the Tojo Cabinet means that Japan, too, has decided now that Germany is not going to win the war.

This fact, if it is confirmed by events, is expected to have important diplomatic repercussions. Indications are multiplying daily that the Axis is in the midst of its worst political and diplomatic crisis since the war started, and this hint that the Japanese might be getting ready to leave the sinking Italo-German ship is bound to come as a heavy blow to Hitler.

For Mr. Shigemitsu is perhaps, of all the Japanese diplomats, the one who was most strongly opposed to the Tripartite Pact between Japan and the two Axis powers. On the basis of excellent information in best-informed British circles, it is possible to state Mr. Shigemitsu's anti-German sentiments not only were, but still are, unquestionable.

Opposed to Pact

In fact, if it were possible to speak of a Japanese Cabinet minister as being not only anti-Axis but pro-Russian and even pro-British, this could be said of Mr. Shigemitsu. This probably would be going too far, however, and there is nothing in his record to suggest that he is in any way opposed to the present war. What can be said with certainty, however, is that the Japanese Government concluded the Tripartite Pact with the Axis behind Mr. Shigemitsu's back and that he was genuinely angry about it at the time.

Furthermore, as Ambassador to Russia between 1936 and 1938, when Russo-Japanese relations were considerably strained by "incidents" on the Manchurian frontier, fishery disputes, and other problems, he was largely responsible for preventing these difficulties from developing into major issues. He also is known to have been one of the warmest advocates of the Russo-Japanese Pact in April, 1941.

As Ambassador to Britain after leaving Russia, he worked hard to avoid the outbreak of war. It hardly could be said that he was ever a popular figure in London, but it is generally known that he did a good job under difficult circumstances in the service of a government whose policy—it can be said on the best authority—he by no means fully indorsed.

Finally, Mr. Shigemitsu has seen considerable diplomatic service in China, both early in his career and later as Ambassador to the Nanking government. He has unusually complete knowledge of China, and before the present Sino-Japanese

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North Africa:

Allied Pilots Make 1,000 Sorties on Foe

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Headquarters in North Africa said the Allied armies were gaining sharply all along the 140-mile Tunisian front and that Allied airmen had flown more than 1,000 sorties in an air offensive of "increasing intensity."

Armored spearheads of the British, jabbing southeast of Goubellat,

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

School Teachers Pay Plan Runs Against Budget Snag

By Baldwin Garretson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Graduated cost-of-living increases endorsed by Boston public school teachers at a mass meeting in Tremont Temple have the qualified approval of the School Committee, but face a somewhat hazardous course through the City Council before their adoption.

As a rule the School Department apportions the items within its own budget without any help from the city fathers at the foot of Beacon Hill. However, the proposed 12½ per cent jump in the basic salaries of more than 4,000 departmental employees pushes total annual costs above the $16,000,000 the Committee is legally entitled to spend, thus forcing the teachers to seek a supplementary appropriation or legislative repeal of the budgetary limitation.

Both means of obtaining the salary adjustments were suggested yesterday in a resolution unanimously adopted by the 2,500 teachers present at the meeting, which was called by the Council of Presidents, the co-ordinating group for the 42 employee clubs, or lobbies, within the school system.

Drew Up Proposal

The most powerful of these, the Boston Schoolmen's Economic Association, representing the secondary school teachers, drew up the graduated salary proposal which calls for increases of $200 a year for employees receiving $1,800 or less, of 12½ per cent for those in the $1,600-$2,800 bracket, and $250 for those receiving more than $350. Most of the secondary school teachers are in the latter group.

Since the State Legislature during the current session has by and large frowned upon any measures that would revise governmental costs or the tax rate upward, it is believed that there would be little chance of its removing the limitation placed upon school appropriations by the Act of 1936.

The alternative of requesting Mayor Tobin to ask the City Council for the means to meet the teachers' needs during wartime may meet unexpected resistance within the Council Chamber for two reasons. To begin with, the Councilors, as well as all other municipal employees, have accepted a uniform cost-of-living increase of $200.

This was instigated by the Mayor over a month ago, and it appears doubtful that the Council will consider the School Department's proposal for special consideration any more pressing than their own was at that time. Both groups are paid with funds from the city treasury.

Publicly Approved

Moreover, Mayor Tobin's plan for a uniform raise was publicly approved by the School Committee for its departmental employees as recently as April 5—a subsequent reversal of opinion the Councilors is not expected will not overlook, particularly when it is disclosed that the Mayor's proposal costs $500,000 less than the Association salary adjustments.

Adoption of the latter would entail the expenditure of $1,617,537 or about 11 per cent more than the $14,379,000 spent for departmental salaries in 1942. Mayor Tobin's plan calls for $1,135,573—an 8 per cent boost over last year's total salary cost.

The difference was defended by Thomas C. Heffernan, President of the Schoolmen's Economic Association, at last night's meeting. Mr. Heffernan cited increases ranging from 20 to 40 per cent in commodity costs as an example of rising price levels which, he feels, cannot be stabilized.

The four members of the School Committee attending the meeting, including the Chairman, Daniel J. McDevitt, expressed sympathy with the teachers' proposal. Action will be delayed, however, until a report on the budget has been made.

Lesson in Good Neighborliness

By a Staff Photographer

Latin-American Exhibit at Public Library

An exhibit of Latin-American art objects at the Mt. Bowdoin Branch of the Boston Public Library, collected and arranged by Miss Margaret E. Wright of the Library's staff, is explained to an interested group of Roxbury school children. In the front row (left to right): Cynthia Sheinberg, Barbara Pollard, Helen Deleskey, Susanne Stein, and Eleanor Altman. Back row, Anita Garetsky, Larraine Reid, Florence Clark, and Thelma Kaufman.

Plumbing Men Hear Warning On Shortages

Issuing a warning that inadequate plumbing supplies are threatening continued operation of essential home facilities, James A. Milne, Director of the National Association of Master Plumbers, said today that civilians, under the present set-up, are the "forgotten men and women."

Mr. Milne, speaking before the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Association of Master Plumbers in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, urged passage of a Senate bill designed to set up a separate department of civilian supply.

"The purpose of the bill," he said, "is to isolate the function of civilian supply from all other government agencies. Civilians are to take their places in line with the armed forces, lend-lease, and other groups who draw on the nation's stockpile of materials and services," he said.

James A. Erwin, President of the Massachusetts State Association of Master Plumbers, in his report to the meeting, said that the plumbing industry is geared to the war effort and is helping to win on all fronts—on the fighting front, the production front, and the home front.

The plumbing industry, he continued, has supplied millions of fixtures for installation in Army camps and cantonments, naval training stations, air bases, and ships, both in the United States and at lend-lease bases abroad.

On the home front, too, Mr. Erwin pointed out that the plumbing industry is helping in the war effort by aiding the public in the care and maintenance of plumbing equipment, despite the wartime shortage of materials which has resulted in the almost complete cessation of the manufacture of plumbing for civilian needs.

"Repairs are king today," he said. "The repair business of nearly all master plumbers has increased greatly in recent months.

"We need the co-operation of the public in calling on us promptly for repair work. It's the old story of a stitch in time. Very often," he said, "prompt repairs will not only prevent inconvenience but will save critical materials by making a major replacement unnecessary."

Firemen Win Battle In Bay State Forests

Massachusetts firemen today either had extinguished or had under control all forest fires which yesterday threatened to destroy several buildings, including the famous Wayside Inn at Sudbury.

Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, today called upon Massachusetts citizens roaming in the woods to be especially careful with matches and cigarettes. Also he warned people not to light brush fires without first getting permits from their local forest wardens.

Bomb Japan With Bonds Is Treasury Plea

Boston's Second War Bond leaders today announced a bond rally on Boston Common Thursday noon to make Hirohito's 42nd birthday an occasion for war bond purchases to insure the fulfillment of the Baconian phrase "no rest" for the Emperor of the Japanese.

The Treasury announced that notable speakers are to recall our debt to Japan, in this rally. It is hoped at this time to pile up the greatest oversubscription to the greatest government request for money in all history.

Stage stars appearing in Boston will be invited to participate in the Common rally and it is hoped to have an outstanding star act as master of ceremonies, the War Finance Committee announced.

Now is the time for all good Americans to aid in reversing the tribute of the skies which the Japanese claim for their emperor—with "block busters." Bond subscriptions, the Treasury stated, will "pay off" in bombs over Tokyo.

The general public, the Treasury reiterated, is now carrying virtually the entire load of the Second War Loan drive. Institutional buying is practically ended, it said.

Notable large-scale purchases noted by the War Finance Committee were among the following:

More than $2,000,000 by service men and civilian employees of the First Naval District, since April 12, according to Lieut.-Com. Charles J. Zimmerman, co-ordinator of war savings. Boston Navy Yard, $1,137,656; Portsmouth Navy Yard, $457,625; Newport, $321,762; First Naval District Headquarters, $86,625; and Quonset Point, $73,500.

Meanwhile, the Treasury requested all persons holding tickets for War Bond performances of the Ringling Brothers circus exchange them at the War Bond Booths in Jordan's or Filene's for regular admission tickets.

Governor Saltonstall, it was also disclosed, has asked the Legislature to authorize the State Treasurer to invest $6,000,000 of the Commonwealth's funds in war bonds, to be transferred later to the State Retirement Fund.

Parental Care Is Stressed At Aid Conference

Massachusetts may be proud of its handling of juvenile delinquents, said Judge Franklin W. L. Miles, presiding justice of the Municipal Court of the Roxbury District, today. Judge Miles spoke before the morning session of the Massachusetts Public Assistance Conference at the Hotel Bradford in Boston.

In view of the immense amount of war industry being carried on today in and around the Hub, Judge Miles said, the increase in juvenile delinquency has been gratifyingly small, with, however, an increase in delinquency among girls that was alarmingly greater.

Chief remedy, he declared, was in the homes and in parental care. Mothers, said Judge Miles, should regard the care of home and children as their most important job.

"Women are on trial," he asserted, "they are today in process of setting a standard and it is not going to be a very high one if they abandon home and children to fly to defense jobs just because Mrs. Jones next door has done so or because they want to make all the money they can while the making is good."

Other speakers at the morning session talked of the care of children of working mothers, the problem which heads the list recently issued by the Federal Children's Bureau. Quoting this list, Theodore A. Lothrop, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, declared it was a misguided zeal which sent the mothers of families into war work when there was no real economic necessity for it. Mothers with children under two years of age, he said, should not work outside the home.

At the conference luncheon, Ewan Clague, director of the division of employment security, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C., discussed "Social Security in a World at War." The chief task, he said, was to prepare for the days immediately following the war, when a surplus of labor and a cessation of the extra war incomes might be expected.

The Federal Government, he said, was taking first steps toward solution of the problems by extension of social insurance coverage, broadening of the social security program, and an increase in public assistance of other kinds. He said "contributions" to finance the expanded program should be collected and set aside now to meet postwar needs.

Also speaking at the luncheon was Prof. Morris B. Lambie of Harvard University, whose topic was "Intergovernmental Relationships in Social Security Administration."

Judge Says Sentence Too Short for Crime

Maximum sentence of six months was today meted out to George Elmer O'Dell by Judge Francis J. W. Ford, after the defendant had pleaded guilty to wearing the uniform of the United States Army illegally. Judge Ford regretted that the sentence could not be extended, and proposed that, in future, United States Attorneys should prepare such cases so that sentence might be declared on several counts.

"The uniform is a badge of admission to legitimate enterprises in this city," said Judge Ford, "and its use must be restricted to those entitled to wear it."

Lusty Crow of Sturdy Rooster 'Ad' Club's Tribute to Monitor

Loud and lusty crowing from a Plymouth Rock rooster at the Boston Advertising Club luncheon today saved A. Warren Norton, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, from too much crowing on their own part about the Monitor's winning of the National Typographical Award presented annually by the N. Y. Ayer Advertising Agency.

Calling attention to the high typographical excellence of The Monitor and to the award, Ernest Hoftyzer, President of the Ad Club, opened a crate and handed the bird to the Monitor representatives to the enjoyment of the audience.

"Advertising and printing are playing a big part in the Victory parade," declared Hamilton Wood, Worcester printer, in outlining the essential qualities of the printing and lithographic trade. As an example he called attention to the fact that the job of printing of War Ration Book No. 2 alone ran into 150,000,000 copies, representing 28,800,000,000 ration stamps.

Mr. Wood outlined in some detail, some of the information contained in 12 portfolios recently issued by the Miehle Printing Press & Manufacturing Company. This wartime printing library has been designed to give printers and lithographers data to assist them in fostering the use of essential printing, said Mr. Wood. "Here is essential work that the printer and lithographer can do and here is a complete wartime printing market as yet virtually untapped," he said.

There are more than 60 vital war campaigns sponsored by the Government that have been launched to tell the civilian public how it can contribute to the war effort and adjust itself to war conditions. Each one of the campaigns must be brought home to millions of people.

In each program the Government needs the co-operation of business in the distributin of information through the medium of printed matter, Mr. Wood continued. And each of these campaigns urgently need a vast amount of printed display and follow-through printed advertising to make it effective.

The Miehle war-time printing library was held up a sa guide to the Government objectives and as containing useful information and material which bay be used to implement the Government campaign.

Ham and Eggs Are Reunited After Their Long Separation

Continued from Page 1

price ceilings for restaurants and other eating places brought from John W. Stokes, President of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, a statement that "restaurants are not anxious to increase prices.

"Restaurant prices are based on the cost of raw materials," he said. "In order to stay in business or break even, the restaurants have to figure their prices for meals entirely on the cost of raw products, adding to that cost labor and overhead charges.

Got to Get Costs

"Restaurants will co-operate 100 per cent in keeping down the cost of living," Mr. Stokes added. "They want to make their prices as low as possible, and price ceilings on meals will be perfectly fine, provided the OPA will only set ceiling prices on the things which the restaurants have to buy.

"If they want restaurants to stay in business and serve the public, we've got to get 100 cents for every dollar we pay out. That's the only way to adjust prices," Mr. Stokes declared.

His statement followed instruction from the Massachusetts OPA to all places serving food or drink to file by Saturday of this week an itemized statement of prices they charged during week of April 4.

Affected by the order are all restaurants, hotels, cafes, dining cars, bars, delicatessens, soda fountains, catering establishments, and any other eating or drinking places, State OPA Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan said last night.

The reports are to be filed with local Rationing and War Price Boards, and Mr. Bresnahan gave no indication of when such ceilings would be placed in effect in the restaurants.

Right now, shortage of potatoes has hit the restaurants of the area to the point where most proprietors predicted that "spuds" would be crossed off the menus within a few days. Very little relief of the shortage can be expected for several weeks, it was stated.

Retail grocers report the same shortage, the explanation being that all available potatoes are now going directly to the armed services.

Number-Pool Lottery Trial Confined to Three Defendants

Judge James C. Donnelly, presiding over the jury trial in Superior Criminal Court of six defendants charged with operating a number-pool racket, today informed the jurors that they no longer need consider Defendants Joseph F. Stepner, Nathan Auberg, and George A. Bailey and that they need only consider the cases against Edward Hotze, Ralph Wallace, and Harry Portnoy.

The first three defendants were charged only with conspiracy to set up and promote a lottery while the latter three were charged with conspiracy to set up and promote a lottery and of operating a fictitious lottery.

After the Judge's order to the jury, the case proceeded against Defendants Hotze, Wallace, and Portnoy, with Joseph P. Carroll, State Police Officer, first witness.

He identified material taken from Apartment 54 at 1513 Washington Street where State Police made a raid on Jan. 12.

Second witness to take the stand was Harry G. Benson, of Lexington, teller at the First National Bank of Boston. He testified that he had known Mr. Portnoy for 15 years. He offered to the Court deposit slips of Henry Bass, under which name, he said, Mr. Portnoy had an account at the bank.

Assistant Attorney General Frank Volpe then read of amounts and dates of 13 deposit slips ranging from $390 to $2,462. The deposits were made between Nov. 20, 1942, and Dec. 26, 1942.

Mr. Benson said he never had conversation with Mr. Portnoy or "Mr. Bass" about why he deposited the money under another name. He testified that Mr. Portnoy did not make all deposits personally.

State Police Officer George H. Thompson, who was in charge of raid at Apartment 53, 1513 Washington Street, told of seeing deposit slips on the kitchen table and in a steel box. In the steel box, he testified, he found betting slips, receipts, and other papers.

Attorney Volpe then produced an envelope containing a list of employees and their Social Security numbers. Mr. Volpe identified the envelope as one found in Apartment 53. The list of employees included five names among which were those of Wallace, Bailey, Auberg, and Stepner. The envelope also contained a notice from the Treasury Department describing Mr. Portnoy as a Social Security employer and as owner of 420 Massachusetts Avenue.

Arthur Dignan, of the Massachusetts Division of Unemployment, brought records showing that Mr. Portnoy was the registered employer of seven persons including Defendants Auberg, Wallace, Stepner, and Bailey.

A Boston police officer, John O'Sullivan, testified that commencing on last Dec. 27 he watched the store at 420 Massachusetts Avenue and saw various people going in and out for several days. He tried to enter himself, he said, but was not allowed to.

The day after Christmas the place was raided and he testified that he saw an arm drop a bundle of number pool slips out of a window. The police, he told the Court, found Mr. Portnoy and Mr. Wallace in the coal bin. In a room back of the store, he said, they found a loud speaker, black boards, and telephone.

James E. Leary, State Police officer now in the Navy, testified that between June 17, 1942, and Oct. 1, 1942, he daily watched the goings and comings of the defendants and many other persons.

Flipping the pages of a large notebook in which he said he kept a diary of what he saw, Mr. Leary testified that he saw Mr. Portnoy about 2 p. m. on several days drive from 420 Massachusetts Avenue and stop at 12 locations. His last stop, according to his testimony, always was 1513 Washington Street, where he would remain from 4:30 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Handel and Haydn Group in Oratorio

With its 77th performance tomorrow evening of Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation," Boston's famed Handel and Haydn Society will close its 128th season. This noted choral society has withstood the vicissitudes of four major wars, and tomorrow in Symphony Hall it will muster a comparatively small number of singers. However, Dr. Thompson Stone, its conductor, declares that "the Society has never lowered its standard nor had to stop its work, and we do not intend to do so now."

"The Creation" was the work sung when on Dec. 25, 1815, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the society appeared before Bostonians for the first time. That first concert was given in King's Chapel, and in the orchestra was a double bass player who had been in Haydn's own orchestra—Johann Christian Gottlieb Graupner. Mrs. Graupner sand the aria "With Verdure Clad."

Soloists tomorrow night are to be Louisa Moller, soprano; Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Walter Kidder, bass. Proceeds will benefit the Save the Children Federation.

Plots to Show How It's Done In Hub Garden

Boston's demonstration Victory Garden, work on which was officially inaugurated yesterday by Mayor Tobin and Boston Victory Garden Committee officials, is to be a group of various-sized "show how" plots, it has been disclosed.

Potential Victory Gardeners who wish to obtain visual information on the best disposal of crops in small plots may visit the demonstration plot on Boston Common to acquire advice on sowing plans.

In addition, citizens may secure additional verbal advice on planting from a Victory Garden booth to be maintained at the Common garden site. This booth will be open daily from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

In a talk, following a demonstration with the rototiller, a Swiss-invented ground cultivator, Mayor Tobin urged citizens to start ground-breaking work in their own gardens.

Ernest Hoftyzer, chairman of the Boston Victory Garden Committee, urged increased vegetable production by amateur gardeners. He stated that the demonstration garden on Boston Common had been located on Liberty Mall so that all might profit from its example.

He stressed the co-operation of the Advertising Club of Boston, of which he is president, and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in preparing literature for gardeners.

Park Commissioner William P. Long, director of the Victory Garden Commitee, told of the community sites that had already been plowed in the city for gardens and of plans for additional sites. He predicted that more than 10,000 war plots would be planted in Boston this season.

Arno H. Nehrling, exhibitions manager of the Horticultural Society, told of the extensive canning program that is soon to be launched in every portion of the city. This program will be under the direction of Prof. William R. Cole, food conservation expert of Massachusetts State College, he stated.

N. E. Gas Reserve at Low Point

New England's stock of gasoline today is at a lower point than at any time since the automobile came into general use. The Office of Price Administration has revealed that the area possesses a reserve of only 463,000 barrels of the fuel. Last summer, when gasoline was considered scarce enough for concern on all sides, New England had 1,500,000 barrels in stock.

The future, says OPA, depends upon military requirements.

In the meantime, however, Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA director for Massachusetts, reminded motorists that there is no ban on pleasure driving up to six quarts of gasoline a week. Within the limits of the "A" ration, motorists may use their cars for whatever purpose they wish.

Another development in the picture today was the announcement by Edward T. Collins, General Manager of the Red Sox, that the parking space at Fenway Park would be closed this year. This followed the strongly worded request yesterday by the Rhode Island OPA director, Christopher Del Sesto, to the owners of the Narragansett Race Track to close their parking space. Suffolk Downs voluntarily did this six weeks ago.

Mr. Bresnahan said further last night that motorists have a right to drive to race tracks, baseball parks, beaches, and all other places of amusement so long as they are using only their basic "A" ration. He added, however, that holders of supplemental rations whose cars are habitually found at these places or who have driven long distances to get there, would be considered to have violated the official gasoline restrictions.

Discussion Contest Slated for April 30

Designed to promote friendship and co-operation among nations of the Western Hemisphere, the National Discussion Contest on Inter-American Affairs will be held on April 30, in the Boston University Charles Hayden Memorial Auditorium with eight contestants scheduled to speak.

The April 30 meeting, one of six to be conducted at approximately the same time in various regions of the United States, will be conducted in two parts. Prof. A. Roy Thompson, head of the Spanish Department of the College of Business Administration, will lead an informal round-table discussion at 3:30 p. m. At the evening meeting at 8:30 o'clock, the eight contestants will present prepared addresses on assigned topics.

Black Market Case Delays Are Denied

Judge Francis J. W. Ford today denied a week's delay of trial on "black market" violation cases in United States District Court in Boston with the statement that "we must make sure that cases involving the war effort are not delayed. "These 'black market' cases involve the safety of the country. We are at war. Civil cases should wait."

The denial was made by Judge Ford when counsel for two defendants, charged with violation of the maximum price regulations, sought a week's delay because civil cases in which they were participating were up for consideration in Suffolk Superior Court.

As a result of Judge Ford's decision trial will proceed tomorrow, therefore, on the case of Philip Shapiro of Lynn, and his son, Amos Shapiro, of Everett, doing business as the A. Shapiro Beef Company at the Brighton Abattoir, and charged with violation of maximum wholesale price ceilings.

Museum Exhibition Of Peruvian Textiles

Peruvian textiles running back to Inca and pre-Inca patterns are to be presented in an exhibit and lecture tomorrow at 3 p. m. in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for members of the Pan American Society of Massachusetts. Miss Gertrude Townsend, Curator of Textiles at the Museum, is to speak.

The Museum's collection of Peruvian textiles is reputed one of the best in the country. It was established in 1878 by Edward William Hooper, former Treasurer and Overseer of Harvard University, and contains articles dating from the early Nazca period—100 to 600 A. D. It has been enriched through the years by Dr. Denman W. Ross and Edward Jackson Holmes, President of the Museum's Board of Trustees.

"They Give Their Lives—You Lend Your Money"
U. S. Treasury Department

New Civilian Mask For War Gas Only

Warning that new civilian gas masks, now being issued to auxiliary firemen throughout New England by the Office of Civilian Defense are not intended to furnish protection against types of gases which may be present during fires in confined spaces, Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin said today that the masks are designed especially to provide protection against war gases.

"For this purpose they are satisfactory," he said. "They are not intended to furnish protection against hazardous conditions involving types of gas which may be present during fires in confined areas. Therefore, these masks should not be worn by auxiliary firemen working at fires unless they are specifically directed to do so by the officer in charge," Mr. Loughlin asserted.

He also cautioned the firemen: "Always remember that the civilian gas mask does not furnish oxygen to the wearer. Your need for oxygen from the air is just as great as ever when you are wearing this mask."

Summer Session Of B. U. Doubled

The summer session at Boston University, usually six weeks long, will be expanded to 12 weeks in this its twenty-ninth year, according to an anouncement recently by Daniel L. Marsh, President, and Atlee Lane Percy, Director.

The longer session will be divided into two six-week sections. The first term begins May 24, the second July 6, and the final day will be Aug. 14.

Last year, summer study enabled many B. U. students to graduate in January. Director Percy declared that quickened interest in the summer session is indicated this year by the fact that more inquiries have been received about it than ever.

$708,500 Highway Program Approved

The Massachusetts Public Works Commission today approved a $708,500 program for maintenance of town and county rroads in 1943. Of this amount, the State will contribute $237,050, the towns $250,000 and the counties $221,450.

Under provisions of Section 34 of Chapter 90, of the General Laws, the State annually assists towns and counties in reconstructing and maintaining through highways. Because of wartime conditions, the program this year is confined to maintenance projects.

Nantasket Boats To Start May 27 On Day Schedule

Nantasket Beach steamboats are to operate this summer but under the same restrictions as last year.

Service is scheduled to start May 27, thus opening the 125th season for this company and its predecessors, but due to war and its far-flung ramifications, the night trips will be omitted this year as well as day trips during periods of poor visibility. All trips are subject to delay as was the case last summer.

Five trips a day are scheduled for the start of the season, and that number is to be increased as the season advances, according to Joseph Stone, of the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company. The Boston terminal this year is to be Central Wharf instead of India Wharf, which was used last season because Rowe's Wharf was needed for Government use. It is understood that Paragon Park at Nantasket Beach is to be opened for the season May 27.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and vicinity: Rain tonight and Wednesday forenoon; little change in temperature; moderate winds increasing to fresh tonight and Wednesday forenoon.

Southwestern Maine: Warmer with rain beginning late tonight; little change in temperature Wednesday.

New Hampshire, Vermont: Rain tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight; little change in temperature Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:09 p. m.: height 9.6 feet.
Wednesday, 6:30 a. m.: height 9.7 feet.

N. H. Plans Raid Drill

A statewide air-raid drill is scheduled for New Hampshire residents from 2:20 p. m. to 3:30 p. m. Friday, James M. Loughlin, Regional Director of the First Civilian Defense Area, announced today.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

A talk on "The Tree of Life" will be given by Mrs. Hayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.
A talk on "Oriental Treasures" by Miss Maginnis will be given in the Museum of Fine Arts at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Spring is in the air and winter's dirt is in your rugs

Refresh your home this Spring. Let us call for your rugs and give them a thorough cleaning. Remember, Clean Rugs wear longer.

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Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Solidarity Aid To West Given By Governors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—An action for solidarity of the Western States was given considerable impetus with the establishment here recently of a permanent organization of Western States Governors, formed after a two-day discussion in which Governors and representatives from nine States frankly discussed controversial issues and explored the advantages of united action for the West.

Called by Gov. Herbert B. Maw of Utah, the conference was represented by six Governors and representatives of three other States.

Topics included disposition of Japanese evacuees after the war, the right of Western States to maintain jurisdiction over rights to use water flowing through the States, Selective Service with respect to farm labor, liberalization of the Federal old-age-assistance program, and the threat of Federal bureaucracy.

Two Resolutions Adopted

Two resolutions were adopted—one protesting the recent Presidential proclamation setting aside the Jackson Hole, Wyo., country as a National Monument and urging Congress to repeal the so-called "Antiquities Act" under which the proclamation was issued, and the other declaring the policy of the States in regard to water.

California, which heretofore always has acted independently, committed itself through Gov. Earl Warren to work for the best interests of the eleven Western States. In fact, the Conference was conceived by Governor Maw, but was primarily supported in the formative stages by Governor Warren and Gov. E. P. Carville of Nevada.

With California's 24 votes in the House of Representatives allied with votes from the other 10 States, it was felt that the Conference organization would have a definite influence on Congress.

Federal Enroachment

Each representative expressed himself as opposed to the encroaching powers of the Federal Government, a topic that drew from Gov. Lester C. Hunt of Wyoming a blunt announcement that he intended to resist, with police power if necessary, the taking over of the 221,000-acre Jackson Hole country by the National Parks Service.

Representative J. W. Robinson of Utah, who was invited to the Conference because of his membership on a Congressional committee handling Western affairs, expressed the view that the President has not the power to set aside areas in the manner Jackson Hole was set aside and said he believed the proclamation could be set aside by court action.

After noting that the Western States have embarked on an artificial industrial era because of the war, rather than predominantly agricultural pursuits, the Conference agreed that postwar planning will be necessary if the West is to retain its new industries.

Economic Council Formed

At Mr. Robinson's suggestion, the Conference voted to set up an informal Western Economic Council to serve as a means of exchanging information, regional planning, and exerting collective influence of the states in Congress.

The Conference also agreed to inaugurate or continue existing programs for postwar planning with the object of (1) cushioning the transition to peacetime economy with the assistance of the Federal Government, and (2) placing the States on a self-sustaining basis.

Gov. John C. Vivian of Colorado, who recently focused national attention on the farm-labor problem by ordering Colorado Selective Service boards to cease drafting agricultural workers, reported his program is working well, and that so far no Federal official had challenged the order.

Japanese Question

The touchy Japanese evacuation question was opened by Governor Warren when he asked Gov. Sidney P. Osborn of Arizona whether the Japanese had helped meet the farm problem. It was the consensus that the Japanese, the majority of whom in the Western Relocation Centers have had no agricultural experience, were not aiding the situation.

Many of the Conference members, apprehensive that their States would be forced to keep the evacuees after the war, asked Governor Warren if California had a program designed to prevent the Japanese from returning to their homes. Governor Warren assured them that there was no such program.

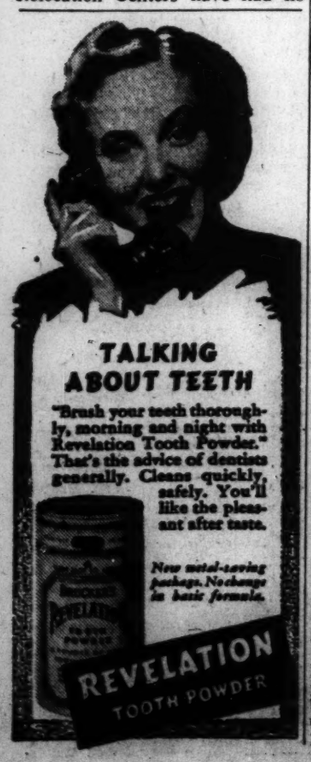
He said it was his opinion that thousands of them would return to California. "So far as the citizen Japanese are concerned," he continued, "they have as much right to own property as I have."

Old-Age Aid Topic

Liberalization of Federal old-age assistance provisions, either through amendment of the act or changes in the regulations, was asked by the Governors.

Others attending the conference were Albert R. Kruse, representing Gov. Sam C. Ford of Mon- (Pat) Hetherton, representing Gov. Gov. Earl Snell of Oregon, and P. (Pat) Hetherton, representing Gov. Arthur B. Langlie of Washington.

Next session of the conference was set tentatively for September in Denver, Colo.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TOOTH POWDER

An Early Message From the Spars

Wide World

Members of Coast Guard Auxiliary Make Light of Their Work

Arriving in Seattle, Wash., in ever-increasing numbers, Spars of the United States Coast Guard are taken on a tour of the Naval Air Station at Sand Point and given a taste of the duties they soon will be performing. The women's auxiliary of the Coast Guard does not merely replace men at desk jobs, typewriters and switchboards. Spars' duties include plotting airplane flights, operating radio sets, and a thorough knowledge of plane motors and parts. Another duty, operating the blinker gun—a device which flashes messages to planes and ground crews—occupies Eleanor Houfek, while Bette Bender spots and reads the reply. Both girls are seamen second class.

Householders Held 700,000,000 Cans

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 27

American household stocks of canned goods at the recent start of rationing totaled about 700,000,000 assorted cans, it was learned April 26. This was more than a month's national supply.

About 650,000,000 cans were penalty-free under the five-cans-a-person rule, but 54,000,000 cans over the limit were reported voluntarily by holders, who consequently surrendered 432,000,000 blue points, at the rate of eight points for each excess can.

Mme. Koo Cancels Her Autobiography

NEW YORK (AP)—Mme. V. K. Wellington Koo, wife of the Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain, declared that cancellation of the publication of her autobiography, "Hui-lan Koo," was due to the fact that her husband had been unaware she was writing the book and always had opposed such a project.

In a prepared statement, Mme. Koo said that Dr. Koo, who arrived in this country recently en route to his post in London, "was naturally anxious that in any case I should exercise every possible care before letting the book come out to see that nothing was said in it about our friends, foreign or Chinese, which in substance or phrasing might even remotely appear to them as a want of courtesy or consideration on my part."

She concluded her statement by saying that she had asked the publishers to postpone publication "to give her more time to "once more go over the book." She added the hope that the book would be published soon.

Stephan Appeal Sent to Roosevelt

DETROIT, April 27 (AP)—Nicholas Salowich, attorney for Max Stephan, German-born Detroit café owner sentenced to capital punishment for treason, disclosed in Federal Court here yesterday that an appeal for executive clemency for Stephan has been sent to President Roosevelt.

Mr. Salowich declared in a Federal Court hearing on his motion for the adjournment of the trial of Theodore Donay, Detroit importer charged with misprision of treason, that "an appeal to President Roosevelt is en route to Washington." Mr. Salowich later confirmed his statement.

Stephan, who is in Milan, Mich., penitentiary, has been sentenced and resentenced to capital punishment for aiding in the escape of the Nazi flier, Hans Peter Krug. Donay, accused of being involved in the same case, will go on trial May 4. Mr. Salowich asked for a postponement so he could appear before the United States Supreme Court in connection with the rehearing petition of Stephan's case.

Los Angeles Co-operation Turns Out M-5 Light Tanks

By Kimmis Hendrick

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Now it can be told that Los Angeles is building tanks. The President of the United States once said that what the United States needed to prosecute the war was planes, ships, and tanks. Everyone knows that this City's shipyards and airplane factories are filling orders for the first two on a stupendous scale. The tank story is brand new—for something like a year its details and even its broader outlines have virtually amounted to a military secret.

Of course, multiple hundreds of workmen have known about it all along and the story has been passed around by word of mouth. But now the press has been invited to see tank building at close range, has traced the long assembly line at the Southern California Division of the General Motors Corporation located in the outskirts community called South Gate, and has watched completed M-5 light tanks race up and back the test track.

More important, fundamentally, the press has seen that this vital war-production task involves a significant teamwork program in which some 75 subcontracting and supply firms are working together to make the assembly line procedure at the General Motors plant feasible.

Announced in January

Not until Jan. 29, 1943, was it publicly announced that the M-5 tank—which President Roosevelt was pictured reviewing during his surprise North African trip—was being made here for the Ordnance Department of the United States Army. At that time, Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, Jr., Chief of Ordnance, stated that the M-5 had seen action with United States troops in Africa.

Early in 1942, when the local General Motors plant had been awarded a contract by the Corporation Cadillac Division, work got under way. The first tank was completed near the beginning of the summer. Soon afterward, the assembly line got moving and finished tanks began to roll out in quantity.

Matter of Pride

From General Motors' standpoint, meeting the M-5 production assignment has become a matter of special pride, because the job is being done by employees who used to build autos and have stayed on to learn, almost overnight, a totally new technique.

Many of the parts and materials used in the tank were never made in this area previously, such as the fabricating and heat treating of armor plate and certain types of castings and forgings for combat vehicles of this type. This fact is taken as one more token of the swift transition Los Angeles is making toward industrial self-reliance.

More than half of the completed M-5 tank, as it is delivered to Army Ordnance here by General Motors, is composed of materials or supplies made or purchased in Los Angeles. With the exception of the motive power and transmission units, which are shipped in, practically all other major items are of local origin.

Seven Major Subcontractors

Henry L. Clark, General Manager of the Southern California Division of General Motors, told an invited group of civic leaders, industrialists, and reporters who toured the plant recently that seven major subcontractors are furnishing local material, and these in turn depend on many other subcontractors and suppliers.

This co-operative job, which brings a large cross-section of Los Angeles manufacturing into tank production, makes it possible for gun mounts, steel castings, armor plate, bogie axles, turrets, tracks, jigs, and fixtures to be kept pouring like a steady stream into the M-5 assembly line at South Gate.

Some parts look big and impressive, but it is pointed out that even screws and bolts are so essential that production could be held up for want of them.

Senate Makes Friendly Bow To Panama

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The Senate has approved and sent to the White House legislation ceding to Panama extensive United States holdings in that country—an action President Roosevelt described as desirable to remove conditions "which do not make for confidence and friendship."

The measure, which Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota protested should have been in treaty form, turns over to the Republic water and sewage systems and real-estate holdings in the cities of Colon and Panama, and liquidates a $2,700,000 debt representing Panama's share in construction of the Chorrera-Rio Hato highway to a vital air base site leased by Panama to the United States.

An identical resolution was passed by the Senate at the last session of Congress, but for lack of a quorum was not acted upon by the House until it approved the new measure April 13.

The Senate completed legislative action by a 37-to-19 vote after shouting down a motion by Senator Nye to delay action for two weeks until absent senators could be present.

Actress Joan Fontaine Becomes U. S. Citizen

LOS ANGELES, April 27 (AP)—Actress Joan Fontaine, British subject born in Japan, was admitted to United States citizenship April 23 in Federal Court, along with 250 other aliens. She is the wife of Brian Aherne and sister of Actress Olivia De Havilland.

School-Lunch Issue Up to Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—Alarmed at discontinuance of the Federal school lunch program, consumer groups are petitioning Congress and the War Food Administrator for a revival of some sort of Federal direction and subsidy.

Criticized for distributing rationed goods to schools, the Food Distribution Administration sought funds from Congress with which local schools could buy their own food but the House refused to give the money on the grounds that the Department of Agriculture had no authority to disperse it.

The Consumers Clearing House, representing a group of labor and educational groups, will ask the Senate Agriculture Committee to reconsider the House's action.

War Food Administrator Chester C. Davis feels it is up to Congress to decide at this time whether the Federal Government wants to continue to subsidize school lunches.

Free Government food for hot school meals will be discontinued April 30 when state welfare departments will, under orders from the Federal Food Distribution Administration, turn back most of their holdings to Lend-Lease or into civilian trade channels.

Schools which have no other means of obtaining food will be allowed enough to keep their lunch programs running until the end of the school year—May or June in most states.

The question Congress will be called upon to decide is whether the Federal Government should supply funds with which schools can buy their food, now that there is no more surplus food available.

Food distribution chiefs believe that the whole school lunch program should be reviewed as matter of national policy now because the reason for such a program has changed.

With jobs plentiful instead of scarce as they were when the program was started, most families can now afford to buy plenty of food for other children, but their problem now is finding the time to buy and serve it.

As Miss Katharine Lenroot, Chief of the United States Children's Bureau, pointed out recently, many teen-age youngsters are going direct from school to six-hour or eight-hour jobs that land them home late at night without proper dinner. If they are able to get a hot lunch before they leave school, they could go on their war jobs better fortified she said.

The school lunch program was originally started by the Roosevelt Administration to feed undernourished children of jobless or low-income families with surplus foods that were depressing farm prices. The work of preparing the lunches was done largely by the Work Projects Administration, but since its discontinuance has been taken over by parent-teacher associations and other volunteers.

Since much of the food distributed for school lunches was rationed, the Food Distribution Administration decided last month when canned goods rationing began that it was unfair to withhold it from civilian channels any longer. At that time the Government had on hand for school lunches about 30,000,000 pounds of rationed food.

Liquidated along with the school lunch food was an additional 83,000,000 pounds of food intended for direct relief and for use in case of bombings or other emergencies.

Also involved in the school-feeding issue will be the penny milk program under which the Government made it possible for school children to get a half-pint of milk for a penny through a subsidy program. There is a question whether such a subsidy should be continued in view of the milk shortage, which is expected to result in milk rationing in certain areas before long.

Among the organizations which are planning to fight for continuation of a federal subsidy for child-feeding are parent-teachers groups, the American Association of University Women, congress of women's auxiliaries of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the National Education Association, Farmers' Union, League of Women Shoppers, National Young Women's Christian Association, United Automobile Workers, and the Co-operative League of the U. S. A.

June 12

If you are considering renewing your automobile or home insurance in the Hartford, do it the easy way. Check the expiration dates on your policies—jot them down on a postal card with the note, "Following your suggestion in The Christian Science Monitor, my insurance expires on the above date." You mail the card to us — the Hartford Agent will do the rest. If any of your policies expire before June 12 better notify us right now.

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Special Lubricants used to help keep out squeaks and assure minimum friction—maximum gas mileage.

5 DRAIN ANTI-FREEZE: CHECK HOSE CONNECTIONS
Save your anti-freeze mixture for next winter. Bring your own container.

6 BATTERY SERVICED
Check battery strength—clean terminals—add distilled water to help prolong life.

7 CLEAN AND ADJUST SPARKPLUGS
Accurate instruments used for correct setting of points. This helps gas mileage; insures better performance.

8 CHECK OIL FILTER
Inspect filter cartridge and check for leaks.

9 CLEAN AIR FILTER
Insures cleaner air-gas mixture. Keeps out dirt.

10 CHECK UP OF TIRES
Check for leaks, cuts, stones. Inflate to proper pressure.

11 CHECK ALL LIGHTS, ALSO WINDSHIELD WIPER

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During the winter you've been driving less—slower speeds—shorter trips.

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Play safe—Protect your car now with a Sunoco Spring Special!

Helps you get MORE OUT OF YOUR GASOLINE OUT OF YOUR TIRES OUT OF YOUR CAR

Women's Activities: Pen Women Meet

Songs, poems, and monologues by members of the Boston Branch of the National League of American Pen Women were featured yesterday on the program of a luncheon given by the Branch in honor of Mrs. Grace Gulesian, First Vice-President of the National League and a member of the Boston group. It was held at the Women's Republican Club on Beacon Hill.

Mrs. Gulesian, who is widely known as a composer of songs, and of operettas as well, accompanied Mme. Rose Zulalian, contralto, who sang "My Old New Hampshire Home" and "Cathedral Bells of England," both songs in manuscrpt. The words of the former were written by Mrs. Larz Anderson, now a member of the Boston Branch of the League and a guest at yesterday's luncheon, and those of the latter were by Miss Clara Endicott Sears, who also is a member of the Branch and was present to hear the song presented. The musical settings were both by Mrs. Gulesian.

Mrs. Harriet Warner Baxter, Vice-President of the Boston Branch, and a sister of Mrs. Gulesian, read some of her own poems as did Mrs. Dorothy Burnham Eaton. Original monologues were given by Mrs. Edith Rolker Curtis.

Mrs. Gulesian, as First Vice-President of the National League, will be in line for indorsement for the office of President when the League's annual business meeting is held next month. If she should become head of the League it would be the first time since the presidency of Mrs. Phyllis Fergus Hoyt that a composer-member had held the office. Mrs. Hoyt was succeeded by Audrey Wurdemann (Mrs. Joseph Auslander), Pulitzer prize poet. Edna Knight Gasch, a lecturer-member, followed her, and the present head of the League is Mrs. Victoria Faber Stevenson.

Fifty guests attended the luncheon yesterday at which Mrs. Wallace Starr King, President of the Boston Branch, presided. Mrs. Alice Cooper Bailey, State President, and Mrs. Emily Waite Manchester, President of the Worcester Branch, also were among those at the head table. There were other members of the Worcester Branch in the company, and Moses Gulesian, husband of the guest of honor, was among those at the head table.

Mrs. Helen Alden Woodworth was responsible for the luncheon decorations, a profusion of spring flowers.

Peter A. Juley & Son

Sculptress Plans Tea for Russian Relief

Bashka Paeff [Mrs. S. M. Waxman], sculptress, will be hostess tomorrow afternoon at an Easter tea in her studio for the benefit of the Cambridge Russian War Relief. Among the sculptures on exhibit will be her statuette of "Bird and Boy," which is to be sold for relief. Music and refreshments appropriate to a Russian Easter will add to the interest of the occasion. Miss M. C. Hardy, Mrs. Serge Polevoy, and Mrs. Robert G. Henderson comprise the committee in charge. Mrs. William L. Boyden will pour, and a group from the High School Committee of Russian War Relief will assist. Admission will be by ticket.

Martin Sees All-Out Fight For Ruml Plan

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 27 (AP)—An all-out fight to carry the Ruml pay-as-you-go tax plan through Congress without modification was promised today by Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Minority Leader in Congress, in an interview published in the New Bedford Standard-Times.

"We're going to try to push it through without modification," he declared. "Let's not talk about ompromise until we have to."

When asked about a suggestion by Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois that the Republicans "could do worse" than nominate Mr. Martin for the Presidency, the minority leader commented, "I'm not losing any sleep over it. My colleagues will know what that means."

Repesentative Martin said that "everybody expects" Wendell Willkie "to be a candidate" again, and in response to a question about the statement of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York that he would not be a presidential candidate, Mr. Martin declared, "a year from now it might become a duty."

Representative Martin expressed an opinion that if an election were possible today, a Republican would be elected "no matter who the candidates on either side."

Concerning a proposal by Democratic National Committee Chairman Frank W. Walker that conventions be held later than usual in 1944, Representative Martin said that "late conventions might be to the best interests of the country if new candidates were nominated by both parties." He said that "late conventions mean a short campaign which would work to the advantage of the candidate now in office."

When asked if the Republican committee to study the nation's postwar needs would investigate the National Resources Planning Board's program, including "cradle-to-the-grave" social security and full employment, he said, "I hope they will look into all plans."

Guardians of Bay State Waters

Wide World

Keep Sharp Lookout for Enemy

The Coast Guard Auxiliary, a civilian organization which has grown since its establishment in 1939 to more than 25,000 members and 15,000 small boats, is playing an important role in the protection of the long United States coastlines. Typical of Auxiliary units is the one operating out of Marblehead, mainly composed of businessmen who have made their boats available to the Coast Guard. Shown above, Temporary Reservist members prove their readiness to go into action.

Honors Are Won by New England Aviators

War Activities in New England

New England servicemen on duty in the Middle East with the Ninth United States Army Air Force who have received decorations announced today include:

Distinguished Flying Cross: First Lieut. David L. Sullivan of Haverhill and Staff Sergeant Donald P. Clarke of Newtonville, each for 200 hours of combat flying.

Air Medal: First Lieut. Jack A. Smith of Longmeadow, Mass., for 100 hours of operational flight; and for outstanding achievement in operations, First Lieut. Harold G. Wells of Cos Cob, Conn., Staff Sergeant Andrew Huska of Torrington, Staff Sergeant Joseph M. Abraham of Winooski, Mass., and Sergeant John W. Kinnane of Fall River.

Silver Star: Staff Sergeant John D. Zealor of Roxbury, Conn., who as an aerial gunner in a Liberator downed an enemy fighter and thwarted other pursuit planes attacking his formation.

Mechanized R. O. T. C.

Polo and equitation classes by members of Harvard's unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps are "out" for the duration, following shipment of the last 18 horses of the Harvard regiment, which have been assigned to a military police detachment at Maynard, Mass.

At Maynard, however, Harvard cadets on pass may ride. Polo was discontinued last year, and this year the horses had been used only in equitation classes and for privileged riding.

The first group of 28 horses left a week ago for the Army's Remount Station at Fort Royal, Va. Horses had beei stationed at Harvard since 1919.

A. A. F. Officers

Among graduates of the Army Air Forces Technical Training School at Yale University who yesterday received commissions as second lieutenants were: Robert Reid, Belmont; Herbert Bliss, Taunton; Vincent Orlando, Revere: Frederick Graham, North Attleboro; and Edward A. Pratt, Meriden, Conn.

Preview Army Life

Sixteen high-school boys who are members of the Land Division of the Victory Corps at Providence yesterday previewed Army life at Camp Edwards, where they were escorted on an intensive tour of antiaircraft, ordnance, and engineer-amphibian units. The group volunteered for a trip over the camp's obstacle course.

The students are studying aviation, aeronautics, auto mechanics, radio, photography, navigation, and physics, which with their Edwards tour are designed to prepare them for the time they shoulder arms.

'E' Awards

In the national list of 32 plants which today received notice of winning the Army-Navy "E" for war production were:

The Geometric Tool Company, New Haven; Kidder Press Company, Dover, N. H.; Lombard Governor Corporation, Ashland, Mass.; New England Tape Company, Hudson, Mass.; Raytheon Manufacturing Company's Equipment Division, Power Tube Division and Radar Division at Waltham and Small Tube Division at Newton; Rice Barton Corporation, Worcester; Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division of United Aircraft Corporation's plants at East Longmeadow, Mass., and Willimantic, Conn.

Faculty Serves

Thirty-three members of Northeastern University's faculty are in the armed services: 17 in the Navy and 16 in the Army, it was announced today. Three are lieutenant commanders in the Navy and two are Army majors.

USO Clubs Report Jump In Attendance

During the year the five clubs financed completely by the United Service Organizations Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee have increased their average monthly attendance from 50,000 to 130,000. The annual report just released by Ernest A. Johnson, President of the Committee, states that the yearly attendance at all activities was 2,000,000.

This includes a rapidly increasing number of Waves, Waacs and Spars. One of the problems in the near future will be that of establishing special centers for the women's auxiliary groups, especially with the possible development of Boston as a training center for women.

The Committee combines 52 organizations and 46 suburban communities in the United War Fund area, many of which receive financial assistance through the Committee. It is now under the management of a Board of Trustees rather than an inter-agency executive committee. Two new service clubs have been built during the year, and nine new affiliates have come into existence.

In November alone more than 30,000 free amusement and athletics tickets were given out to members of the armed forces. The Committee arranged more than 2,500 dances during 1942 and made available party invitations from an average of 15 accredited groups weekly. At the beginning of the year there were only 500 registered hostesses. Now there are 7,000—all checked individually for references, personality and general cooperation. They are all photographed and fingerprinted.

In camps and on ships more than 500 rooms have been equipped with furniture, books, games, musical instruments and records. The Lodging Committee, with as many as 1,800 men on leave to take care of on an average Saturday night, has arranged dormitory accommodations at the Boston, Cambridge and Charlestown Y. M. C. A. buildings; the Burroughs Newsboys Foundations; the Jewish Welfare Board Army and Navy Club; the Y. M. C. Union (Saturdays only); the Soldiers and Sailors Club; the Seamen's Club; the Seamen's Rest, and the Salvation Army's Argonne. Prices range from 35 cents for beds to one dollar for a private room.

Personal service at clubs includes renting of cameras, mending of clothes, cashing of checks and money orders, showers and shaving. In December alone 600 tickets for free meals were distributed from local restaurants.

Ickes Declines to Approve More Gas for East Coast

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes said today he could "not safely recommend" increased gasoline allowances for East Coast motorists until it was certain that heavy military requirements would be met.

The statement was contained in telegrams sent to six New England Governors who protested to Mr. Ickes last week, after a conference in Montpelier, Vt., that the East was being discriminated against in the distribution and rationing of gasoline.

Mr. Ickes' telegram said "civilian use of gasoline has been increasing at the same time that additional military requirements are being met" out of East Coast supplies and while continued cold weather forced continued use of facilities to ship heating fuel to the area rather than gasoline.

"My immediate problem," Mr. Ickes added, "is to provide adequate oil for our military needs. Until this problem is solved to complete satisfaction of the military authorities, I can not safely recommend gasoline allowances.

Urges More Patience

"I feel certain you and the citizens whom you represent will agree that our military requirements come first and that you will continue to be patient until the changes which you suggest can be recommended without endangering our overseas forces or other essential needs."

The Governors, Sumner Sewall of Maine, Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire, William H. Willis of Vermont, Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, and J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, have recommended that the basic seastern gasoline ration, now about 1.4 gallons a week, be increased to the four-gallon weekly level of the rest of the country.

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown, who handles rationing, also has reportedly suggested to Mr. Ickes an increase in the East Coast allowance.

Mr. Ickes' telegram said eastern stocks of automotive gasoline "have been decreasing steadily and now are below a safe minimum level," with the decline general throughout the area and prevalent not only in New England but in such supply points as New York, Albany, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Md.; Atlanta, Ga., and Tampa, Fla."

Tank Cars Diverted

"The present need for tank cars is such that whenever gasoline is offered in shippers' tank cars and we learn of it, said cars are diverted immediately to current military use," he said.

In this connection, he reported that tank-car shipments of gasoline into the 17-State eastern district for nonmilitary purposes was being approved only when necessary to relieve refineries outside the area of stock accumulations so they could continue to manufacture "necessary war products."

"Actual count April 1 shows 70,907 tank cars operating in East Coast service," Mr. Ickes said, adding that this was "made possible only by withdrawing all available cars from serving other sections of the country."

Boston 'Win the Peace Now' Meeting To Hear Author of Senate Resolve

Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota will be the principal speaker at a "Win the Peace Now" meeting to be held in New England Mutual Hall, Thursday evening at 8:15, it was announced today.

The Minnesota Senator is coauthor of the so-called Ball, Burton, Hatch, Hill resolution now before the United States Senate, calling for immediate action to commit the United States to a collective security system.

Another speaker will be Representative James W. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas. A former Rhodes Scholar and one time President of the University of Arkansas, Representative Fulbright has been leading the fight in the House for greater international co-operation.

Sponsor of the meeting is the Joint Council for International Cooperation of which the following organizations are members: Y. W. C. A. of Boston; Massachusetts League of Women Voters; Free Market Institute; United Nations Committee; Massachusetts C. I. O.; Women's Trade Union League; Women's City Club of Boston, Public Affairs Committee; Association of University Women, Massachusetts Branch; Massachusetts Council of Churches; League of Nations Association; National Council of Jewish Women, Boston Section; and Commission to Study the Organization of Peace.

A dinner at the Women's Republican Club will precede the meeting in New England Mutual Hall. Governor Saltonstall is expected to extend the greetings of the Commonwealth at the larger meeting.

Tickets for the meeting may be obtained at the Hall, 25 Clarendon Street, at Filene's Personal Service Department, or at 90 Beacon Street.

Shut-In Society Planning to Stress Activities During Summer Vacation

Remembering shut-ins during the summer vacation period will be stressed at the final meeting of the Massachusetts Branch of the Shut-In Society on Wednesday, May 5, at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue.

Organized to bring cheer to invalids and blind persons through friendly visits, correspondence, and other helpful services, the Society functions throughout the year. Members will be reminded that shut-ins appreciate postcards from those who are away on vacation; also that summer is a good time to make Christmas gifts for them.

After a 12:30 luncheon, Miss Anstace E. Jenkinson, President of the Massachusetts Branch, will preside and introduce as speakers, Mrs. Thomas D. Stinson, President of the Worcester Auxiliary: Mrs. E. H. Hensen, the Society's visitor; Mrs. Edward H. Foley, local visitor for Lynn; and Mrs. Charles B. Rugg, Chairman of the Christmas Committee.

Besides Miss Jenkinson and Mrs. Rugg, officers of the organization are: Mrs. Merrill C. Sosman, Vice-President; Miss Mary G. Pulsifer, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Arthur H. Barrett, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Eugene E. Morton, Treasurer; Miss Bertha M. Bush, Assistant Treasurer. Committee chairmen include Miss Barbara Horton, Visiting; Mrs. Frank G. Voorhies, Correspondence; Mrs. Charles H. Myers, Helping Hand; Mrs. Richard D. Walker, Library and Literature; Miss Dorothy Miner, Wheel Chair; Mrs. Horace D. Brush, Birthday; Mrs. H. Bigelow Emerson, Young People; Alonzo A. Cole, Men's Committee; Rev. A. D. K. Shurtleff, Blind; and Miss Geraldine B. Chandler, publicity.

Additional members of the executive board are Mrs. Durham Jones, Mrs. William T. Pearson, Mrs. W. Irving Badger, Jr., Mrs. Charles E. Farnsworth, Mrs. Albert F. Hill, Mrs. C. Phillips Purdy, and Mrs. C. B. Trethaway.

Looking to the future, the Massachusetts Branch of the Shut-In Society, according to its President, is ready to co-operate with other agencies in assistance to returning overseas forces, in any way its services may be needed.

Bay State G. O. P. Women to Assemble

Mrs. W. Glenn Suthers of Chicago, President of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs of America, will address the Women's Republican Organization of Massachusetts at a luncheon meeting tomorrow at 46 Beacon Street at 12:30 o'clock. Mrs. Addison B. Green, Vice-Chairman of the Republican State Committee, will preside. Mrs. Suthers is sharing the program with Governor Saltonstall and Senator Jarvis Hunt. Mrs. Saltonstall is to be the guest of honor.

Preceding the luncheon there will be a meeting of the Council of Women's Republican Clubs of Massachusetts at 11 o'clock, conducted by Mrs. Maude M. Johnson of Melrose.

House Upholds Veto Of Judges' Pay Rise

On a tie roll-call vote of 108 to 108 the Massachusetts House today sustained Governor Saltonstall's veto of a bill providing uniform pay of $20 a day for special justices of the District Court.

Last week the Senate overrode the Governor's veto by a vote of 26 to 8. Today's vote by the House kills any action toward increasing the pay of special justices in the present session.

Recital at Conservatory

Mme. Hudson-Alexander will present Octavia Miller, soprano, in a senior recital at the Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway, on Friday evening, April 30, at 8:30. The porgram will include arias by Mandel and David, and songs by Brahms, Gallup, Henschel, Arensky, and Spross. The recital will be free to the public.

Winthrop Women To Present Comedy

The Winthrop Woman's Club and Group 4 of the Methodist Church are sponsoring a repeat performance of "Snap Judgment," a comedy recently given by the Drama Group of the Winthrop Woman's Club. Proceeds will be divided between the Club's war relief fund and the Church's building fund. This second presentation will be Thursday night in Odd Follows Hall, Winthrop.

Members of the cast include Mrs. Winthrop J. Colson, Mrs. Herbert C. Dow, Mrs. Henry W. Henderson, Mrs. Leonard W. Jubb, Mrs. Phares L. Woods, Mrs. Raymond F. Kiley, Miss Estelle Taylor, and Mrs. John Brown. Mrs. Elliott Jackson has been coaching the play.

Mrs. Ralph F. Roach, of the Winthrop Woman's Club, and Mrs. Jesse F. Dolloff, of Group 4, are in charge of the tickets.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, April 28
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

London—4:30 p. m.—"Into Battle." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.86 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Latin-American songs. YVARN, 6.26 meg., 48.4 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m. The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Talk: George Blake. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Theater. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Panama City—10:15 p. m.—"Isthmus Quiz." HPBG, 11.78 meg., 25 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Popular Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.59 meg., 30.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Noted Violinist Special Feature On Radio Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Joseph Szigeti, violinist, is guest soloist on "Invitation to Music," playing Prokofieff's First Violin Concerto in D Major with the Columbia Concert Orchestra, Howard Barlow conducting, CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m.

Alfred Wallenstein conducts his Sinfonietta in a performance of Luigi Boccherini's Symphony in A Major. The companion selection is the Overture to Eric Coates' "The Merrymakers," MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

"Execution," a drama of tragic events in the marketplace of a French village after the German invasion, written especially for the United States Treasury Department, will be presented on Arch Oboler's "Lights Out," CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Mary Pickford, guest on Ginny Simms' program, brings her shepherd dog to be sworn into the armed forces by Miss Simms during the radiocast, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Vivian della Chiesa, soprano; Conrad Thibault, baritone, Evelyn MacGregor, contralto, orchestra and a mixed chorus offer a varied program of familiar music on "The American Melody Hour," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

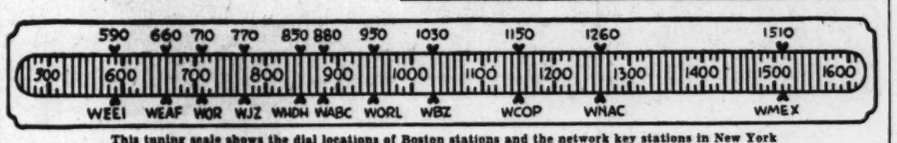
Wednesday

James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, speaks at the Radio War Conference of the National Association of Broadcasters held in Chicago. Mr. Fly will give a summary of radio's war contribution in his talk entitled "Radio of Today and Tomorrow," CBS-WEEI, 3:15 p. m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Red Sox- N. Y. Yankees	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	WHDH Studio Musicale	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	Popular Music
3:30 Do You Know Ans.?	WHDH Studio Musicale	'Pepper Young's Family'	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	"Do You Know?": quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness": sk.	baseball game	"Do You Know?": quiz
4:00 Eliz'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
4:15 "Across Caribbean"	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	baseball game	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
4:30 Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Ray Noble's Orchestra
4:45 Civilian Defense	Terry O'Toole, songs	Young Widder Brown: sk.	baseball game	Joan Merrill, songs
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sheelah Carter	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book: Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Highway Patrol": dr.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00 News, commenta	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports stories
6:15 Edwin C Hill, news	News Highlights	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	Alec Templeton: Fighting	Music; M. Janice, songs	News from Abroad	Woody Herman's Orch
6:45 J. B. Kennedy, news	for Home: Star Revue	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Louis Bromfield, news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch	J. W. Vandercook, news	Treasury Star Parade	Richard Salinger: News
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	"Just for Fun": songs;	"Confidentially Yours"	Jeannette MacDonald
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	"You and the War"	Rakov's Orchestra	Fred Lang, news	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; Mary	Music in Variety	Boston School Com. Prm
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Pickford; Orchestra	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Al Jolson - Monty	"Archie and company":	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Pass in Review": Army	Dramatic sketch
8:45 Woolley; News	comedy variety; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Camps' Activities	Rudy Vallee's Orch
9:00 Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program: Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15 Whiteman's Orch	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, conductor	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 "Suspense": drama	Jan Brown's Orchestra	Fibber McGee and Molly	"The Return of Nick	Variety Hour
9:45 "Suspense": drama	Orch.; Short Mystery	Fibber McGee and Molly	Carter": dramatization	Variety Hour: Music
10:00 "Jazz Laboratory"	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	News: Defense talk
10:15 "Jazz Laboratory"	Gracie Fields, songs	Bob Hope Variety Show	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	John Scott Trotter's Or
10:30 Rep. Harold Knutson	The World's Most Hon-	Red Skelton and Co	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45 News; World War II	ored Music	Red Skelton and Co	Musical Roundup	Gordon Jenkins' Orch
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Harry James's Orchestra
11:15 Ridcout: Music	Harry Greene's Orch	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Orchestra	Red Nichols's Orchestra
11:30 Invitation to Music:	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta": Alfred	Day's End: music
11:45 Jos. Szigetii, violin	Pete Herman's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Wallenstein, conductor	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Home Town	Newscast	"Dress Parade": drama	News Service: Talk	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam": drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie": News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Air Express Music	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "The Captivators"	The Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam": OWI dr.	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 The Chapel Singers	The Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott: food	Organ Recital: vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Isabel Manning Hewson	News; Military band	News commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Musical Highlights	"The O'Neills": drama	Chair Loft: organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": sketch	Cheer Up Gang: vocal-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"Woman of America' sk.	ists; orchestra	Mason
11:00 Food News Roundup	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	'Headlines of Tomorrow'	Kick-Conga
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Melody for Meditation
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	"Poll of Hits"	"Snow Village": sketch	Yankee House Party: va-	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Elissa Landi, interview	"David Harum": sketch	riety show; orchestra	News report
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister": drama	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam": drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: music; speakers	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny: sketch	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:30 "Vic and Sade"	Sunny Days: music	Big Sister: sketch	News; Fashion Talk	Religious program
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00 Serial drama	Talk: Victory Garden	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Parent-Teachers Forum	Guiding Light: drama	Sports Program	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Air Express Music	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 David Harum	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox - New	Hawaiian Music
3:15 J. L. Fly, FCC	Studio Musicale	"Ma Perkins": sketch	York Yankees baseball	Popular Music
3:30 You Know Answer?	Studio Musicale	Pepper Young's Family	game	"Do You Know?": quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Red Sox - New	"Do You Know?": quiz
4:00 Eliz'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	York Yankees baseball	Duke Ellington's Orch
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	game	Jimmie Lunceford's Orch
4:30 What's Data?: 'Post'	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Boston Red Sox - New	Shep Field's Orchestra
4:45 Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	'Young Widder Brown'	York Yankees game	Johnny Long's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comment	Musical Mystery Program
5:15 Date Book; Follies	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Highway Patrol: drama	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Hollywood; Music	Newscast	The Answer Man: quiz	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30 Walk Cansell, songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Light Classics: Music
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Louis Bromfield, news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Yankee Starlets: songs	Richard Salinger: news
7:30 "Easy Aces": sketch	"The Lone Ranger":	Kay Ivers Melodeers	"California Melodies"	Treasury Star Parade
7:45 "Mr. Keen": sketch	western drama	John Barry, comments	M. Gray, songs; orch	Your Army
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	"Singin' Sam": songs	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight:	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	"Take-a-Card": quiz,	You Shall Have Music
8:45 Meredith; News	Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	with Wally Butterworth	You Shall Have Music
9:00 Lionel Barrymore:	"John Freedom": drama	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Brueck-
9:15 "Mayor of Town"	"John Freedom": drama	Shore; guest; orchestra	News Service	ner's Symphony No. 7
9:30 Milton Berle; variety; orch.; guests	Jan Garber's Orchestra, Orch.; 'Short Mystery'	"Mr. District Attorney" dramatic sketch; orch.	"Soldiers With Wings"; Cadet orchestra; drama	Classical Album Classical Album; News
10:00 Memento in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	Local Sports
10:15 "El Pagliacci"	Gracie Fields, songs	Musical Knowledge	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Local Sports
10:30 War Correspondents	World's Most Honored	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Local Sports
11:00 Morton Gould's Or	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15 Lauritz Melchior	Harry Cheney Orch	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Trio	Vaughn Monroe's Orch
11:30 News; Wm. Shirer	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Day's End: music
11:45 Dance orchestra	Stars in Revue	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Day's End; News

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (44.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—"Five of a Kind."
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—News Service.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam, drama.
7:00 p. m.—News;Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—La Mar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Oxzie Nelson's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Eyes and Ears of the Air Force.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-New York Yankees Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansans"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazer Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concerts.
7:00 p. m.—Louis Bromfield, News.
7:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:30 p. m.—Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—Music Is Variety.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, news.
8:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review"; Army Activities.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Return of Nick Carter."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—"Music that Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

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Bay State Legislative Vote Favors Council of Nations

After long weeks of discussion, the Massachusetts Legislature today stands recorded in favor of enforcement of world peace through international co-operation and a council of nations.

Yesterday the House adopted a Senate-amended resolution calling upon the President and Congress to plan for enforcement of peace by this method.

Thus, for the second time, a legislative body in this State has rejected resolutions calling for world peace through some form of world federation. Rejected also was the proposal to implement the peace with an international police force.

Members of the House who expressed themselves as opposed to adoption of any resolution concerning the peace at this time attempted to have the matter referred to the next General Court. This move was defeated on a roll-call vote of 147 to 54.

Action on Amendments

Amendments calling for substitution of the original resolution reported by the Committee on Constitutional Law and for adoption of a resolve based on the public policy question on the November ballot were voted down. A third amendment inserting the words "faith in God, democracy, and the common cause" was at first rejected but was adopted on a motion to reconsider made by Representative Michael J. Neville, Democratic floor leader.

Opposing the resolution for international co-operation, Representative Michael Paul Feeney (D) of Boston said, "What common cause have we with Russia? Let us find out what the war aims of Russia are. Will there be freedom of religion in Russia after the war? Russia hasn't said so."

Representative Daniel F. Sullivan (D) of Lowell, who moved reference to the next General Court, decried the proposal for an international police force. "It was a British and American police force in the Orient that caused the present war in Asia," he declared. Opposing any league or federation of nations, he said, "England would have a controlling vote again. She would have a vote for each of her dominions."

"Nothing in Common"

Representative John F. Gilmore (D) of Boston, who dissented from the report of the Committee on Constitutional Law, which reported the original resolution, discarded by the Senate, shouted, "We have nothing in common with some of our allies—red, atheistic, Communistic Russia and imperialistic Great Britain."

The fight for a stronger resolution than that adopted by the Senate was led by Representative Henry D. Winslow (R) of Cambridge, and Ralph C. Mahar (R) of Orange.

Representative Joseph Margolis (R-D) of Chelsea, speaking for world federation of some form, called for an end to national and racial discrimination and hatreds.

Representative George Chauncey Cousens (R) of Waltham, father of four young sons, called for some action to prevent future generations from going through what this one has.

Isolationism Decried

"We cannot remain isolationist," he declared. "The world is too small. Brotherly love is more important than whether a man is English or Irish."

Representative Stuart Rand (R) of Boston said that the peace following World War I was lost because the statesmen did not realize the truth of the words of Herbert Agar, "A time for greatness."

"America first is not a Christian doctrine," Representative Rand declared. "So long as we hold to that theory, we deny the words of the Lord's Prayer: 'Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven.'"

Among others speaking in favor of a federation of nations were Representatives Leslie B. Cutler (R) of Needham, John Vaughn (R) of Belmont, and Ernest W. Dullea (D) of Boston.

National Restaurant Week To Be Observed May 3-9

Food Problems in New England

Coincident with the disclosure today that steps are being taken toward the establishment of price ceilings for restaurants and other eating places, announcement is made of National Restaurant Week, to be observed from May 3 to 9 inclusive. The Massachusetts Restaurant Association, representing more than 12,000 public eating places in the Bay State, is co-operating.

Purpose of this week is to call public attention to what the restaurants are doing in the war effort, how they are meeting food, rationing, and labor problems.

Restaurants, it is pointed out, are confronted with a strange situation these days. More and more persons are becoming dependent on restaurants which are busier and more crowded than ever, although food and labor shortages have curtailed supplies to a point where their chief concern is in having less business, rather than increasing it.

Herring Run Is On

With the annual run of herring—or, more properly, alewives—now on, Ralph H. Osborn, State Director of Marine Fisheries for Massachusetts, calls attention to the fact that these fish now constitute probably the lowest-priced protein food on the market.

A popular food of the horse-and-buggy days, alewives have been generally overlooked in this streamlined age. Now, faced with the war economy, housewives are searching for just such an item. They lend themselves to many methods of preparation. Baked, broiled, or fried, they are delicious. Canned, generally under the label of "river herring," alewives are excellent and an outstanding buy.

"Oldtimers" will tell you how to dry-salt them, similar to mackerel, pickle them in brine with or without spices, and even how to smoke them. They taste like shad, many connoisseurs preferring them to that variety, claiming they have a more delicate flavor.

Maine Spuds "Frozen"

Shipment of Irish potatoes from Maine by any common carrier subject to the Interstate Commerce Act and lacking a special permit from the Food Distribution Administration, was prohibited today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The order, effective immediately, implements a regulation issued by Acting Director Jesse W. Tapp, of the Administration, requiring potato shippers to obtain a permit.

Lobster Prices Drop

Retail prices of lobsters have begun to drop on the Boston market, and according to dealers will continue a downward trend until the peak of the lobster season, mid-May.

Fresh lobster meat, which has sold for as much as $4 to $4.50 a pound, is now about $3.25, and is expected to drop to about $2 a pound within the next three weeks.

Fish Prices Drop, Too

More than 1,000,000 pounds of fresh fish was landed yesterday at the Boston Fish Pier from offshore vessels—the largest catch brought into the Hub for months—and sent prices downward from 37 to 47 per cent below last week's figures.

Cod and haddock predominated, with enough pollock to bring prices of that variety down also. Flounders are plentiful, and clams are coming in larger quantities. Mackerel, now running off the Virginia and New Jersey coasts, are expected to move into New England waters soon.

Important Dates For Consumers

Meats and Butter

Today—Red "E" stamps in War Ration Book 2, now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, and canned fish. These stamps will expire on May 31.

April 30—Last day to use Red A, B, C, and D stamps.

May 2—Red "F" Stamps become valid.

May 9—Red "G" stamps become valid.

May 16—Red "H" stamps become valid.

May 23—Red "J" stamps become valid.

All May stamps will expire on May 31.

Canned Goods

Today—May Blue Stamps "G," "H" and "J" now valid and will be good throughout May.

April 30—Blue stamps "D," "E" and "F" which became valid on March 25 for canned, bottled, frozen, and dried foods, will expire on this date.

(April and May Blue stamps both good during "overlap period," April 24 to April 30.)

Sugar and Coffee

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds.

Today—Coffe ration Stamp May 30.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil

July 21—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

Today—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until fall for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires

May 1—Persons entitled to 240 miles per month gasoline rations are eligible for either grand I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in Ration Book 1—Sugar book—good for one pair of shoes through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Six Connecticut Men on Wounded List

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The War Department yesterday announced the names of 496 United States soldiers, including six from Connecticut, wounded in action in North Africa.

The Connecticut soldiers and the next of kin were:

Pfc Fred W. Bantle, Mrs. Marie Bantle, mother, Bridgeport.
Second Lieut. Hyman M. Goldberg, Jacob Goldberg, father, Norwich.
Warrant Officer Ernest Hochstadt, Henry Hochstadt, father, Bristol.
Second Lieut. Hugh J. Mullin, Peter Mullin, father, Danbury.
Private Richard L. Sherman, Mrs. Alonzo Sherman, mother, Milford.

'Candida' at the Copley—'Show Time' at the Shubert

Shaw's Comedy in Revival With Elissa Landi Starred

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Candida," which is still one of the most likable of Shaw's plays, was presented by Edward Gould at the Copley last evening, with Elissa Landi in the title role, as the second Shavian revival in the current series of fortnightly productions. Though it was written in horse-and-buggy days it has a perennial freshness, for Candida herself has a timeless quality and the passing years have not dimmed the playwright's wit.

Shaw, it sometimes seems, is the best of the players in all of his plays. The echo of his voice is to be heard from each of his characters, and the suggestion of his challenging chuckle is not far beneath the surface of his lively dialogue. Let him have his way and an evening of enjoyment is assured in the theater. Some of the company last night made the mistake at times of trying to gild the master. They were forcing the pace and over-stressing the situations. But even with those exceptions enough of the playwright shone through to make the occasion worth while. It is pleasant to have "Candida" in town for a spring visit.

Miss Landi's Candida was a little uncertain and a little uneven in quality. She was at her best in the moments before the fireplace when she encouraged the romantic young Marchbanks to speak what was in his heart but to add nothing of pose or affectation. But in the scene where her prosaic husband and the poetic Marchbanks demand that she choose between them she was not quite so successful.

Coburn Goodman did well with the part of Morell. He had a commendable restraint, enough of dignity to suit the role, and a suggestion of pomposity without the over-emphasis that would throw the picture of the man out of balance. It was possible, as it should be, to see why Candida might have married him in the first place, and why Prossy and Lexi admired him.

Ernest Graves as Marchbanks, the third of the figures in the Shavian triangle, seemed too tense and distraught even for the emotional youth that the playwright intended. This was particularly conspicuous in the earlier part of the evening. He was at his best in the final act.

Robert Henderson, who directed the production in addition to playing the part of Lexi, managed admirably with that young assistant clergyman who bustled in and out on errands for his chief. Frieda Altman as Prossy was tempted to a caricature style rather than the comedy manner that suits the role best. Edgar Kent as Candida's father made much of the humors of that amusing gentleman.

The costumes have been chosen to suggest the period at about the beginning of the century, and the setting by Clarence Hanson for the Morell parsonage connotes a location in one of the less fashionable of the London suburbs.

'Candida'

At the Copley—Bernard Shaw's comedy in a revival presented by Edward Gould and directed by Robert Henderson. Setting by Clarence Hanson. The cast:

Rev. James Mavor Morell ..... Coburn Goodman
Marchbanks ..... Ernest Graves
Mr. Burgess ..... Edgar Kent
Lexi Mill ..... Robert Henderson
Prosperine ..... Frieda Altman
Candida ..... Elisha Landi

Business Men's Art Club

The sixteenth annual exhibition of the Business Men's Art Club will be on view, through May in the New Gallery of The Boston Art Club.

This is a group of acknowledged hobby painters. Their pictures bespeak their delight in plying the brush. Some are in possession of a substantial technique, while others hold forth in a home-made primitive style. They paint scenery and flowers and a few portraits. The latter, requiring most practice and guidance, come off least satisfactorily. But there are many still-lifes and a number of landscapes that might hold their own alongside professional pictures. Among exhibitors that hold our attention are E. A. Dow, J. H. Crocker, Raymond H. Davis, E. A. Dusossoit, George G. Johns, H. Robert Smith, Charles O. Bourne, and Alfred E. Rasmussen.

Maurice Seymour

Aroldo Lindi

Singing tonight at the Boston Opera House.

George Jessel and Jack Haley Starring in Vaudeville Show

By L. A. Sloper

It isn't the best show in the world, George Jessel confided in his introductory patter at the Shubert last night. It's a good show, but you shouldn't go out and shoot yourself you missed it.

And that's a pretty good criticism of "Show Time." It brings vaudeville back once more, with some clever and amusing performers, a dash of sentimentality, and rather more off-color material than you used to get at B. F. Keith's.

But as Mr. Jessel lamented in a lugubrious interlude to one of his songs—"Do You Remember"—times have changed. He got quite emotional about this. Tears came to his eyes, and he seemed near to breaking down; but then he turned it off with a gag. It's an old trick, but a good one, and it was well done.

You must excuse it if we dwell on Mr. Jessel. He's a large part of the show, on the stage a great deal, introducing acts and doing his own stuff—the conferencier of the proceedings, as the learned annotator of the program book informed us. His jokes are pretty corny, and not always in good taste, but his familiar routines, including the telephone conversations with Momma, are always entertaining.

Jack Haley was in the spotlight, too. Played up as a home town boy—as Mr. Jessel sourly commented—Mr. Haley can do very well without that build-up. He's an agreeable fellow, with his ready tongue, his wide smile, and his stentorian voice. He was particularly funny in his burlesque of opera. And he and Mr. Jessel enjoyed themselves in mutual depreciation.

Another star is Ella Logan, billed as the Glasgow Grenade. Miss Logan, too, knows the tricks of the trade—the rushing about, the shouting, the ordained gesture, the sad songk which was the ancestor of the torch song.

This is straight variety, with no elaborate sets and no chorus; but there are two dance teams, Raye and Naldi, and Olsen and Shirley. The first pair do the kind of ballroom dancing in which the gentleman tosses the lady about with much abandon. The second are acrobatic dancers. Both pairs are good of their kind.

The tightrope man is Con Colleano, of circus fame, a really extraordinary performer who does some dance steps on the wire, and some notable acrobatic stunts concluding with his famous forward somersault. This last trick he accomplished on the third try. No doubt he could have done it on the first, but that wouldn't have been so exciting.

Then there's Paul Sydell with his dog act. This is well done, but, like all animal acts, uncomfortable to watch. And finally, there is Sara Ann McCabe, a singer who is said to come from radio.

But as hinted above, Mr. Jessel, with Mr. Haley assisting, makes the show.

'Show Time'

Shubert Theater—Fred F. Finklehoffe presents "Show Time," a variety show, for two weeks beginning April 26, 1943. The cast includes George Jessel, Ella Logan, Jack Haley, Raye and Naldi, Paul Sydell and Spotty, Con Colleano, Olsen and Shirley, and Sara Ann McCabe.

San Carlo Company in 'Aïda'

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Such a scene as Verdi composes for contralto at the opening of Act 4 of "Aïda" is rare in the whole realm of vocal music, and it was rarely sung by Margery Mayer at the Boston Opera House last evening. Here Verdi, after writing a work that for all artistic purposes is complete and finished, begins another one, as though he has just got going; and behold, it is 11 o'clock. Someone has remarked of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" that nothing happens, musically or dramatically, until the last act; and then, when everybody is about worn down with listening and waiting, he tunes up and gives his performers something to do. Verdi, on the contrary, after closing a brilliant book, is ready to start another—volume 2, and to furnish more excitement than ever.

Verdi gives interesting things for his women to do, anyway, right through "Aïda." Surely it is nothing less than a noble task that he sets for his soprano and his contralto in Scene 1 of Act 2, the hall of the apartment of the royal princesses; and the San Carlo first-liners, Mobley Lushanya and Mme. Mayer, came up to their opportunities fully in that episode. The night belonged, indeed, to these two, no matter how much praise the principal men deserve—Aroldo Lindi, tenor; Mostyn Thomas, baritone, and Harold Kravitt, bass. Yes, the Egyptian king, too, Richard Wentworth, was a singing monarch, instead of a merely stalking-about and scepter-swinging one.

"Aïda," or any other opera, fair to observe, becomes under the handling of the San Carlo conductor, Carlo Peroni, a fresh piece of music, and at the same time a newly realized drama. Not that Mr. Peroni is one of your "original" interpreters; for the one thing that his employer, Fortune Gallo, holds him to implacably is tradition. What has stood the test of time and that finds acceptance in opera houses of the highest standards goes with Mr. Gallo and stands as rule and regulation.

But strangely, there remains great freedom after all historic customs and practices are met. The freedom, allow it a chance, resides in the singers themselves. Mr. Peroni, to his great credit, adapts his conducting to the special gifts and temperaments of the persons on the stage. Rather than compelling them to live up to some ideal of his or to some fancy as to what in voice and action they ought to be, he humors their abilities and grants scope to their imaginations, and accordingly gets from them willing, joyous, natural, and human studies of their roles.

National Folk Festival

Owing to overcrowded conditions in Washington, the National Folk Festival Association will not hold its annual Spring session there as it has for the past five years. The festival will be given May 5-8 at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Folk Festival Association.

Pictures for China Relief

By Dorothy Adlow

Through May 4 there will be on view at the China Center, 367 Boylston Street, an exhibition of paintings by Prof. Chang Shu-chi of Chungking. The proceeds are for China Relief.

Professor Chang has come to this country and has given many demonstrations of Chinese technique in the art of painting. The interested group of spectators watching him at the Boston opening confirmed the popular fascination in method. The artist performs with an assurance that comes with long traditional practice. The manipulation is as straightforward as penmanship; and it contrasts with the hesitant and probing manner in which western painters work.

Chinese painting in the past was an exacting discipline. Design came first, color was an added enhancement. The quality of the brushstroke was the basic attribute of expressive style. It was a symbolic painting which translated in very cogent strokes the form, bearing, individuality, the grandeur, dignity, quaintness, exaltation, elegance of the subject. The flowers and birds were fixed in space through an abstract arrangement, known as linear perspective.

Professor Chang is described as a modern Chinese painter of the new generation of artists of present-day China. He has devised some innovations of technique. His output, judging from the rapidity with which he works, must be prodigious.

The pictures at the China Center show innovations only in a secondary way. We of the West know the full meaning of the term, modern, and to what extravagances a painter can go, once he is set upon the path of experiment. Professor Chang from our point of view acknowledges a few westernisms; he often rounds out a subject with care and chiaroscuro, abandoning the terse, symbolic manner of his ancestors. His painting of roses, for example, approximates our academic floral painting; but the pear, peach, and plum blossom favor the Chinese tradition.

There is no doubt, however, that American admirers cherish the classical aspects of his style, without perhaps being aware of the gradual encroachments of naturalism. If they were to watch a western water colorist, they would probably find that he was retreating from the naturalistic and feeling his way toward the decorative expressionism of the Chinese. Such is the dynamic and paradoxical character of art evolution.

It is pleasant to make the acquaintance of an artist coming out of war-rent China, expressing unflagging enthusiasm for beauty. He is encouraged to carry on by his fellow-Chinese and is dedicated through his talents to the unified objectives of peace and brotherhood. Among the pictures which emanate from his deft and busy brush are to be seen peacocks, kingfishers, roosters, hens, cocks, chrysanthemums, peonies, azaleas, bamboo, lotus, hollyhocks, and sunflowers.

On the Screen

"Junior Miss," which was in town earlier in the season at the Wilbur, is expected for a return engagement at the Colonial starting on Monday, May 17. It will be presented this time by the West Coast Company.

* * *

At the Copley, "Stage Door" is announced as the next production, with Glenda Farrell to head the cast. It will begin a fortnight's engagement on Monday, May 10. A new musical, "Sugar 'n' Spice" is scheduled to begin on May 24.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Cry Havoc," presented by John J. Wildberg. Last play of the season to be given in the Theater Guild subscription series 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).

Copley—"Candida," by George Bernard Shaw, with Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Show Time," a vaudeville revue, presented by Fred F. Finklehoffe. Starring George Jessel, Jack Haley, Ella Logan, Raye and Naldi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Tufts College, Medford (Jackson Gymnasium)—"Welcome, Stranger!" by John R. Woodruff. 8:30. Performances also Wednesday and Thursday evening.

Opera

Boston Opera House—"Cavalleria Rusticana," and "Pagliacci," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company, Carlo Peroni, director. 8:15.

Music

Longy School of Music, Cambridge—Concert by Margaret Rohde, piano, Wilder Schmalz, oboe, Harald Hansen, clarinet, Emily Schoettle, viola. 8:30.

Jacob Sleeper Hall—Sixth concert in the series by the Stradivarius Quartet. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 1:30, 5:30, 9:30. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 3:20, 7:30.

Exeter—News and Short Films. 2:10, 5:05, 8. "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 3, 5:50, 8:45.

Fenway—"Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young, Harry Carey, George Tobias. 1:30, 4:15, 9:15. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews. 12:05, 4, 7:55.

Fine Arts—"Mata Hari," Greta Garbo. 2:30, 6, 9:30. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 1, 4:30, 8.

Kenmore—"Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alan Hale. 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Affairs of Martha," Marjorie Main, Marsha Hunt. 1, 4:40, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. 9:45 a. m., 12:05, 2:30, 4:55, 7:15, 9:55. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 9, 11:30 a. m., 1:45, 4:05, 6:30, 9:10.

Metropolitan—"Desert Victory." 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35. "Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie. 10 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40.

Modern—"Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 8:50.

Old South Newsreel—"Road to Tokio," "Right of War," "More Worlds to Conquer," "Show Horse Cartoons," latest newsreels. Continuous, 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:38, 10:15. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenberg. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:55.

Paramount—"Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young, Harry Carey, George Tobias. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:10. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—"It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 9:15, 11:20 a. m., 1:37, 3:48, 5:59, 8:10, 10:21. Stage Show: 10:35 a. m., 12:48, 2:57, 5:02, 7:19, 9:30.

Scollay—"Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:40. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"Plan for Destruction," "Inside Fighting China," "Two Sapings," "Portrait of a Genius," "Women in Sports," "Family Trouble," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:35, 10. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenberg. 1:35, 4:55, 8:25.

Telepix—"Catholics at War," "Orizaba, Mexico," "Diving Daredevils," "Archery," "Naval Aviators," "Geopolities," two color cartoons, half hour of the latest news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Silent Witness," Frank Albertson. 9:36, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:45, 9:05. "I Walked With a Zombie," James Ellison, Frances Dee. 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:30, 7:50, 10.

Tremont—"Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper. 11:05 a. m., 3:15, 7:20. "Northwest Passage," Spencer Tracy. 9 a. m., 1:35, 5:15, 9:25.

Uptown—"Fighting Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 2:40, 6:05, 9:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 9:00 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:20, 9:28. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:45, 5.

Allston: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Behind the Right Ball," Ritz Brothers. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "At the Front."

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "Fighting Engineers."

Coolidge Corner: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett.

Cleveland Circle: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "At the Front." 1:45, 5.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Gunga Din," Cary Grant, Victor MacLaglen. "Bachelor Mother," Ginger Rogers, David Niven. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Yankee Doodle Dandy, James Cagney. "At the Front." 1:50, 7:50.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Dr. Gillespie's Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. Van Johnson. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. 2, 8.

University: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 2:30, 6:05, 9:30. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Shadow of a Doubt," T. Wright, Joseph Cotten. "Queen of Broadway," Rochelle Hudson.

Codman Square: "They Got Me Covered." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, Robert Montgomery. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, Robert Montgomery. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Shadow of a Doubt." 3:15, 8. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers. 2, 7, 10.

Park: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Junior Army," Freddie Bartholomew.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Jon Hall. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young. Continuous from 1:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "At the Front in North Africa." 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 3:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Mystic: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Ida Lupino. 3:25, 8:25. "Revellie With Beverly," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 2:05, 7, 10.

Orpheum: "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 2:05, 7, 9:50. "Pittsburgh," John Wayne, Randolph Scott, Marlene Dietrich. 3:15, 8:15.

Strand: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 3:15, 8:20. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William. 1:55, 6:50, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. Selected Shorts. Fellsway: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni. "The Great Gildersleeve."

NATICK — Colonial: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "How's About It?" Andrews Sisters, Robert Paige. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Shadow of a Doubt," T. Wright, Joseph Cotten. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Reveille With Beverly." Bob Crosby, "Chetniks," Philip Dorn. 2, 8.

Strand: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Sabotage Squad," Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles.

Strand: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy, Diana Barrymore.

Capitol: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "A Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2:02, 7:52. "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. 3:32, 9:02.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Margin for Error," Milton Berle. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "George Washington Slept Here," Ann Sheridan, Jack Benny. "Wildcat," Arlene Judge.

Coolidge: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. "Junior Army," Freddie Bartholomew, Billy Halop.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Life Begins at Eight-Thirty," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Cat People," Simone Simon and Kent Smith. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, Virginia Field. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison.

WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Power of the Press." 2:30, 7:30.

AMUSEMENTS

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AFTER THE SHOW

When you have attended a production advert

Axis Lines in Tunisia Bend Under Allied Blows

Continued from Page 1

threatened to cut off the big supply base of Pont du Fahs, 34 miles southwest of Tunis, which already was menaced by the Moroccan Goumiers who had driven northeast along the Tunisian dorsal to a hill overlooking the town.

The Goumiers "went like smoke" in their push on Pont du Fahs from the southeast April 26, front-line dispatches said, and were within two miles of the objective.

The tank battle in this sector, which appeared to be the key to the great fight raging all along the front, had cost the Germans 20 tanks in the last 24 hours.

In the fierce action, British First Army armored columns had reached one point only four miles from the supply road running northeast of Pont du Fahs, and a second column had battered its way to within six miles of the artery.

Among the 20 enemy tanks destroyed in the battle, in which the Germans were believed to have committed all or most of their armored reserves, were five 60-ton Tigers.

The day's most spectacular air blow was struck by Flying Fortresses which made their longest flight of the North African campaign and bombed Grosseto flying field, 90 miles northwest of Rome, to give Il Duce a hint of bombings to come.

Loosing hundreds of fragmentation bombs in two waves over the airdrome, the Fortresses scattered destruction among parked planes, and smashed buildings at the reserve German Air Force base.

In unison with British First Army and American advances, the British Eighth Army infantry too made "slight advances" in difficult hill fighting, a spokesman said.

But the main theaters were on the Axis' western flank where British Churchill tanks had been used in some cases to climb peaks 2,000 feet high and support infantry.

The American advance in the Jefna area, too, was against "extremely difficult resistance," with the German rear guards leaving heavy mine fields behind to cover their retreat.

But the Americans were reported making progress in the valleys east of Sedjenane and west of Lake Achkel, whose western shore is only 17 miles west of Bizerte.

Prisoners Taken On Long-Stop Hill

An Allied communiqué said 260 prisoners were taken in the Germans' rock and concrete grottoes on Long-Stop Hill, the eastern end of which was cleaned out to allow the British to advance on Tebourba, gateway to Tunis.

The British had stormed onto the crest of the hill three days ago and when the exhausted remnants of the garrison surrendered, the enemy quit the rolling ground beyond—the first time he had abandoned defensible high ground without a fight.

As in the drive last November, the Allied gain toward Tebourba threatened to divide the Germans into two pockets around Bizerte and Tunis.

"German strength is being hourly reduced and it has developed into a question of how long he can stand it," a military source said in announcing that British tank losses had been light in the Pont du Fahs thrust.

The Germans still were trying desperately to reinforce their bridgehead, however, and as the weather lifted the cloak of fog from the Sicilian Strait the Allied Air Force struck a heavy blow at the supply lines.

Fighting bombers striking south of the Island of Marettimo, west of Sicily, "blew up one motor barge, left two ships burning and one with its port stern under the water, while another vessel was seen to capsize," said a statement.

Other fighter bombers blew up another ship northeast of Cape Bon.

American Liberators Bomb Bari Airdrome

Besides the Flying Fortress stroke past Rome, American Liberators plastered a quarter million pounds of bombs on Bari airdrome, an Italian port on the Adriatic, it was reported from the Desert Air Force. In other attacks off the east coast of Greece, a small vessel was sunk and two schooners set afire.

Other overseas attacks included a raid on Augusta, Sicily, by bombers from Malta, a block-buster assault by the RAF's Wellingtons on Decimomanu, Elmas, and Villacidro airfields in Sardinia, and other attacks by American Mitchells and Marauders on docks at Porto Ponte Romano in Southwest Sardinia.

Railroad objectives at Tebourba and Mateur also were blasted.

Tactical Air Force bombers and fighters delivered one of the heaviest co-operative blows of the campaign against German ground forces, shooting at German defense positions around Pont du Fahs, Ksar Tyr, and Tebourba.

An Associated Press correspondent with the United States forces said the rear guard protecting the general German withdrawal along the entire American Second Corps front was pressed back so rapidly the enemy left his own fatalities unburied.

This was the first time in the campaign this has happened.

Soldiers of the French African Corps had a field day trying out equipment and material taken from a captured German dump which the enemy lacked time to destroy.

In fighting northeast of Beja, more than 150 German prisoners have been taken since the offensive opened April 23 with a blasting artillery barrage. Enemy casualties were heavier than indicated by the relatively small number of prisoners.

No Italians were captured. Officers said the role of Mussolini's men in this sector appeared to be limited to work in burial details.

The Barriers Appear Great, but—

Associated Press

—American Tanks Press Ahead in Tunisia

Medium tanks, under the command of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., roll up to the front at the foothills of the Tunisian mountain ranges where the present critical operations are in progress.

Germans Reinforce Troops in Bulgaria

Recorded by CBS

Reports reaching Geneva "say that German troop movements to Bulgaria are being accelerated," the British Radio said.

"The report says that German motorized troops have been passing south through Budapest in the last four days," continued the broadcast. "The reason for these reinforcements is the hostility of the Bulgarian people."

Continent:

RAF Drops Tons Of Bombs on Duisburg

Seventeen bombers were reported missing from the RAF attack on Duisburg, which a British Air Ministry communiqué described as highly concentrated.

The language of the communiqué indicated that at least 1,000 tons of bombs were dropped on the city, the weight of explosives probably approaching that of the first 1,000-bomber raid on Cologne last May 30 when 1,500 tons of bombs were dropped.

The night raid followed blows by swift Mosquito bombers on April 26 at railway centers in Northwest Germany, in the Rhineland, and in France near the Loire River. All raiding planes returned safely to bases, it was announced.

It was the 59th raid on Duisburg, which is situated 12 miles west of Essen at the junction of the Rhine and Ruhr Rivers. The city, which is the site of many heavy war industries and an important communications center, was last bombed the night of April 9, in a raid from which eight bombers failed to return.

The latest raid was the first time British heavy bombers had been active since the sweeping assaults on Stettin, Rostock, and Berlin on April 20.

The Air Ministry News Service said four-engined Lancaster, Stirling, and Halifax bombers and two-engined Wellingtons met "one of the strongest defenses our crews have encountered for some time" in the attack on Duisburg.

Many searchlights were massed both inside and outside the town, the news bulletin said, and a barrage from hundreds of heavy anti-aircraft guns was encountered.

A German communiqué, heard from the Berlin Radio, said several places were raided in Western Germany, including Oberhausen and Muelheim is well as Duisburg.

"Residential quarters, hospitals, and other public buildings were hit," the Germans said, "the population suffered losses. Fourteen enemy planes were shot down."

Russia:

Loss of Novgorod Hinted by Berlin

A strong indication that the Russians had captured the stout German hedgehog base of Novgorod came from the Berlin Radio. It reported that a map published in Hitler's Völkischer Beobachter, for the first time since the smashing Soviet winter offensive, showed Novgorod "exactly in front of his line."

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said all Lake Ilmen was in Russian hands, since the line ran along the west bank of that lake about 100 miles south of Leningrad on the front where Marshal Semeon Timoshenko scored great tactical gains in the winter campaign.

Near the southern anchor of the front, the Germans said the front "touches the town of Taganrog," 42 miles west of Rostov on the Sea of Azov. This indicated a farther westward advance than the Russians had claimed.

In the Kuban sector, the front was said to be "somewhere near Novorossisk and Temryuk" on the Taman Peninsula, showing the German bridgehead in the Western Caucasus was extremely narrow.

The German map closely corresponded to a Russian map published in Moscow newspapers April 4, except at the northern and southern ends where Russian successes were admitted to be even greater than the Russians had claimed.

Stilwell Headquarters Denies Axis Report

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, April 27

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters dismissed as unfounded today the Axis radio report that the American General and Chief of Staff for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had been captured by the Japanese.

"Such a statement emanating from the enemy is a feeler founded on fancy rather than fact," a statement said.

Aerial Activity Reaches New Fury

Meanwhile, aviation activity had reached a new fury as Russians, with increased air strength, continued to blast Nazi forward and rear positions and communications.

The most intensive action still was in the Kuban region.

Red Star, Army newspaper, said that following great air losses, the German air activity in the Kuban slackened after April 22, but Russian activity increased.

The dispatch related that the Germans concentrated masses of bombers and fighters, mostly Focke-Wulf 190s and Messerschmitt 109s in the Taman Peninsula, the Crimea, and Kerch Strait area airdromes.

These and land troops made a series of futile attacks against Red Army lines in the Kuban Valley last week, it was said.

Moscow observers said the Red Air Force had struck the German air arm such a sudden and heavy blow in the Kuban that Hitler's whole plan of air support for the Kuban counterattack has collapsed at least for the present.

Soviet airmen made raid after raid on German airdromes and the enemy was reported to have lost hundreds of planes.

South Pacific:

Allies Hold Hills Overlooking Mubo

Australian and American troops now hold hilltops overlooking the village and airfield of Mubo, New Guinea, which is less than 15 miles south of the important Japanese base of Salamaua.

This was disclosed in an elaboration at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters in Australia of a one-sentence account in the noon communiqué:

"Mubo: Our attack planes bombed and strafed enemy positions in support of our ground troops."

It was pointed out that these planes, Bostons, twice raided the enemy April 26 ahead of ridge positions held by the Allies, mostly Australians, and that their fire was directed particularly at a group of Japanese entrenched on a hill only a mile and a quarter northeast of Mubo.

Since organized Japanese resistance ceased last Jan. 23 on the Papuan Peninsula at a point roughly 150 miles below Salamaua, information has been meager concerning exact positions of the Allies on the north coastal approaches to the Huon Gulf. Patrols have moved near to Salamaua, one annihilating an enemy outpost of 20 men on April 16 within six airline miles of that base. But the last skirmishing of note occurred early in February near Wau, roughly 30 miles southeast of Salamaua, during which the Japanese lost 1,000 men. At that time, enemy troops were reported fleeing in the direction of Mubo.

It was pointed out that the Allies now hold the trail between that village and Wau, which has an airfield. Allied planes almost daily make from 20 to 30 low-strafing sweeps over Japanese positions below Salamaua. These raids reportedly have left the enemy poorly fed and badly in need of supplies.

Menaced Salamaua is so highly regarded by the enemy that they have tried frantically to run the MacArthur aerial blockade and reenforce it. First they tried the direct sea lane route, but destruction of a 22-ship convoy in the Bismarck Sea in March discouraged that. Then they resorted to submarines carrying supplies. One was surprised and sunk March 19 while unloading at Lae. More recently, the enemy has endeavored to ship supplies far up the New Guinea coast for overland transportation, prompting General MacArthur's airmen to bomb coastal roads.

In Burma:

Patrols Are Active In Arakan Sector

British Headquarters in India reported active patrolling by British and Japanese troops continued in the Arakan sector of Western Burma, but declared "the general situation was unchanged" following repulse of an enemy attack on positions south of Buthedaung.

Considerable casualties have been inflicted on the Japanese, a communiqué said.

A United States communiqué said Consolidated heavy bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force struck the Thilawa oil refinery south of Rangoon and scored many direct hits on installations around the distillation plant and among storage tanks. One large tank exploded and caused a fire from which smoke was visible for 40 miles.

British Name Law To Food Meeting

LONDON, April 27 (AP)—Mr. Richard K. Law, Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for the Foreign Office, today was appointed head of the United Kingdom delegation to the Food Conference opening May 18 at Hot Springs, Va. Mr. Law now is attending the Refugee Conference in Hamilton, Bermuda.

Other principal members of the delegation will be:

Mr. J. P. R. Maud and Dr. J. C. Drummond, representing the Ministry of Food; Mr. R. R. Enfield, representing the Ministry of Agriculture; Capt. G. L. M. Clauson, representing the Colonial Office; Prof. L. Robbins, representing the Economic Secretariat of the War Cabinet offices; Mr. J. H. Magowan, commercial advisor to the British Ambassador in Washington, representing the Board of Trade, and Sir Kenneth Lee, representing the Ministries of Production and Supply.

Welles Denies C. I. O. Charges of Secrecy

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The State Department made public the text of a letter today from Sumner Wells, Undersecretary of State, to Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, denying that the Anglo-American Refugee Conference at Bermuda is "taking place behind closed doors."

The Conference, Mr. Welles wrote Mr. Murray, is not being secretively conducted, "nor is there any reason why the views, recommendations and suggestions of the Congress of Industrial Organizations or of any other organization should not be transmitted to the delegates of the United States with the full assurance that such a communication will receive the fullest and most careful consideration of the delegates."

Mr. Welles' letter was in reply to one from Mr. Murray protesting against conference arrangements preventing the C. I. O. from sending delegates to Bermuda "to report the sentiments of our membership."

Insurance Carried To Shell Holes

CAMP BLANDING, Fla., April 27 (AP)—Lieut. Oakes Hayden, Post Insurance Officer, of Crown Point, Ind., proved himself a master salesman yesterday.

He took a clerk and a typewriter to the finish line of the "infiltration course" where trainees crawl through barbed wire, dive in trenches and shell holes as mines explode and machine-gun bullets whine overhead in simulated battle conditions.

As an engineer unit of the 30th Division staggered through, they lined up before Lieutenant Hayden and took out almost $100,000 worth of Government insurance.

Allies' Food Conference May Establish Global 'AAA'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—American organizers of the Hot Springs Food Conference hope that a permanent international food-and-crop organization, something akin to a global Agricultural Adjustment Administration, will be an eventual result of this first United Nations meeting.

This world-wide AAA would be entrusted with three mammoth undertakings: the shifting and readjustment of world food production so as to wipe out recurrent famines and crop surpluses; the establishment of an ever normal granary" on an international scale, and the gradual lifting of nutrition standards the world over.

So much attention has been centered on the press arrangements for covering the Hot Springs Conference that little information has appeared on its hopes and objectives. Reports have held that it would deal primarily with the emergency feeding of Europe's population when liberated. This subject will figure in the proceedings, but the major objectives are far broader and more long ranging that that.

Primary Purpose

Officials familiar with the tentative conference agenda stress that the parley will be, as advertised, primarily an exploratory, fact-finding gathering. Delegates, including those from the United States, will have no authority to commit their governments.

But it is definitely assumed that the representatives of the 40 invited governments will study the world's food requirements, decide how maladjustments may be remedied and normal needs met via a long-term program, and draw up blueprints for this program, blueprints which will be placed before the postwar peace conference. These plans will form part of the agenda for "winning the peace."

The conference is posited upon the provocative assumption that, since two thirds of the world's peoples are admittedly living on semi-hunger diets, only a continuing, world-wide food organization can cope with the obstacles which now prevent peoples from having enough to eat.

Administration spokesmen stress that larger production and distribution of food is the first and most essential step toward implementing the "freedom from want" pledge of the Atlantic Charter. They add that the aim is not necessarily to provide "a quart of milk for every Hottentot," but to make certain, for example, that grain won't be rotting in North American warehouses, or acres left barren, while whole Chinese provinces are starving.

Security and World Trade

Also indicative of the scope of the Administration's broad postwar thinking is the Conference's presupposition that after the war some form of international security will be established, and world trade will be progressively freed through lowering of quotas and tariffs. Without these, it is held, the international food organization could not successfully function.

Through painstaking, year-by-year efforts, the global "AAA" would seek to accomplish at least three major results:

1. Shifting of world production so that less cotton, coffee, sugar and other "surplus" crops would be grown, and more foodstuffs of which the world has never had enough. Simultaneously there would be an attempt to induce France, Italy and some other countries to abandon their uneconomic production of wheat and concentrate on the vegetables, dairy products and meat which they produce more efficiently, leaving grain-growing to the nations with vast "mass production" acres.

Buffer Stocks

2. Establishment of an "ever normal granary" through the accumulation of buffer stocks of basic foods, which could be shipped to famine areas and which also might serve to stabilize prices.

3. Lifting of world nutrition standards through an international disposal program. This might make use of a global surplus commodities plan, or the food stamp scheme which has operated with success in the United States. Under this objective there might be included two world prices for wheat, one to prosperous nations, another to hungry areas including China.

There is also some support for international production controls similar to those effected through the United States' AAA—designed not to hold down total production of all foods but rather to encourage production of foods in which deficiencies exist and to spur soil conservation.

An indication of objectives in the minds of some State Department officials was contained in a recent speech in Chicago by Herbert Feis, Departmental adviser on international economics, in which he said:

International Obligation

"If there should be brought into existence after the war a deeply felt international political accord to govern the behavior of nations . . . satisfaction of minimum standards of food consumption at low cost might be accepted as an international obligation."

For the United States, crop readjustments might mean that some of the cotton land of the South would be shifted into other crops or into fertility-restoring programs. Less tobacco and sugar beets might be grown in favor of more meat, fruit and dairy products, which can be produced more economically.

Any such program would raise anguished cries of protest from affected regions. This is one reason why the planners propose a permanent international body which can, through slow education and persuasion, put across the readjustments in global agriculture that would, they contend, eventually assure three square meals a day to each citizen of the world.

Open Parley Urged

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—Congressional demands that there be no secrecy about the international food parleys in Hot Springs, Va., next month are being carried direct to Secretary of State Cordell Hull by two members of the Senate Agriculture Committee.

The Committeemen, Senators George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont and Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, go to Mr. Hull's office at the Secretary's own invitation. Mr. Hull said in a letter to Chairman Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina that it was suggested at a recent session on Capitol Hill that the matter could be worked out "far better by oral discussion than through correspondence."

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Vichy Sugar-Coating Thin On Reich Labor Demands

BERN, Switzerland, April 27 (AP)—Germany's latest request for a new contingent of 220,000 Frenchmen to help construct coastal fortifications has disclosed that the Germans' "Atlantic wall" is not yet finished, usually reliable French circles said today.

The conscription, these sources indicated, would handicap French agriculture. Negotiations, which probably will be concluded soon by a visit of M. Laval to Adolf Hitler, concern the question of how this difficulty may be eased.

Germany recently asked for 250,000 men as workers against the complete liberation of 50,000 prisoners and liberation of 250,000 additional prisoners provided they work in Germany.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some days ago Pierre Laval's Propaganda Ministry in Vichy proudly announced that the French "Gauleiter's" policy of collaboration with Germany had obtained new concessions on the part of Germany—250,000 French war prisoners would be released. The Führer, it was announced, was anxious to show his appreciation of the disposition of French workers to depart as "volunteers" to German factories and to replace French war prisoners who would be released.

However, the Vichy spokesman added, Germany needs every able-bodied man it can find to help it protect Europe against Bolshevist and Anglo-American plutocratic invasion. The released prisoners, therefore, although on "captivity furlough," would work with other French "volunteers" in factories and in the fields.

There will be few persons inside or outside France who will be taken in by this new attempt on the part of the Vichy Government to present M. Laval's selling-out of French workers as a diplomatic success. Every Frenchman knows that for months the overwhelming majority of one to two million French war prisoners have been toiling for Germany and that, on the other hand, the French labor "volunteers" in the Third Reich are not much better off than their imprisoned comrades.

German Field Marshal Ritter von Leeb said as early as 1941 that "war prisoners were furthering the productive effort of the Third Reich by 15 per cent."

Revolt Feared

Although a little more liberty is granted to the "volunteer" workers, the majority live in barracks to which they must return after their daily work. From the moral point of view, foreign workers from occupied countries are perhaps even worse off than the prisoners. As the Germans fear a revolt of their labor slaves, they have been anxious to mix workers of different nationalities. French workers are not allowed to leave their camps on Sundays.

The Vichy rulers, however, feel that tension in France increases every day and that the labor draft for Germany exasperates the French people more than any other German pressure. They fear that French morale will soon reach its breaking point and that the French will rise in a desperate effort to throw off the German yoke.

Today, German and Vichy police forces are mainly occupied in organizing man-hunts in French cities and villages. Able-bodied men, young and old, are rounded up and forcibly shipped to Germany. Soon there will be no French family which has not at least one member working in the Third Reich.

Besides the one to two million prisoners of war who have been held in Germany since the armistice, more than 500,000 other Frenchmen have been transferred beyond the Rhine. On Jan. 1, 1940, the French male population between 15 and 45 years numbered nine millions. As the proportion of women among the French "volunteer" workers in Germany is not important, we may reckon that 20 per cent of the French male working population already are working in the Reich. And the deportations still are going on.

Hitler's Double Purpose

In shifting an ever increasing number of Frenchmen to the interior of Germany and to the occupied territories in the East, Hitler is seeking to do something more than feed his war machine with fresh manpower. Every French worker who is shipped to Germany is eliminated as a potential threat to the German rear in case of an Allied landing.

Hitler has never concealed his ultimate intentions in regard to France. In the case of a German victory, France will be destroyed and its territory will partly be colonized by the "master race." By lowering the birth rate and by raising the death rate, Hitler believes France, Germany's "arch enemy," can slowly be exterminated.

Although immediate war needs have brought about German drafting of French workers, this labor policy fits in well with Germany's ultimate aims. According to statements published by the Vichy Government, and which are rather too optimistic, natality in France has decreased by 33 per cent since the defeat, while child mortality has gone up by 10 per cent, for adults by 22 per cent and for men of advanced years by 43 per cent. In 50 years, at this rate, the population of France will have decreased from its present 41,000,000 to 30,000,000. France would then be definitely eliminated as a first-class power in Europe.

Tapping of Rubber Trees To Be on Replanting Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — "Slaughter-tapping of rubber trees in Ceylon, by which one-fifth of the older trees will be sacrificed to make way for replanting, will be undertaken for the purpose of increasing production, trade reports reaching the United States Department of Commerce stated recently.

Canada Combs Labor Market For Farm Help

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 27—The most serious manpower question of the hour in this country—that of agricultural labor—is once more brought into focus by two recent orders-in-council amending the National Selective Service regulations.

These amendments, according to the announcement of Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell provide for the compulsory transfer of men from 19 to 45 years of age from less essential to more essential employment, including farm labor.

With the arrival of spring, so long delayed this year, and the opening of the seeding season, the demands for farm help are flooding into Ottawa as well as Provincial Capitals across the country. Farmers are faced with the largest production program in the country's history.

Big Demand for Exports

The 1943 plans demand a big increase in practically all the products of the farm, particularly livestock, most dairy products, feed grains and oil plants, in order to fill bacon, cheese, eggs and other food exports to the British and to meet domestic needs as well as possible feed grain orders from the United States.

It is claimed by sections of the press that the people are being lulled into false feeling of security and that while a number of amateurs may be transferred to the land by various agencies of the Government, these will not be of much value in some branches of agriculture, particularly in dairying which requires experienced hands.

Officials here state that labor shortages on farms are as yet more "in prospect than in reality," but they do not belittle the seriousness of the situation. They claim at the same time that while this will be a season of stress and test, the plans laid by the Government have every prospect of materially helping to meet the emergency. The plans are based primarily on a more rigorous "freezing" of labor on the farms, on much closer co-operation between the Dominion and provincial governments in the administration of farm assistance policy and on the turning of as much new labor as possible to the farm.

By an order in council passed earlier in the year, no person employed in agriculture may accept other employment except in the armed forces. He may, however, in the off season take a job for a period not exceeding 60 days in other essential industry providing that the industry is not located in a center of more than 5,000 population. There will be no extension without a permit and such will not be granted if he is needed on the farm.

Local Committees

A main feature of the general farm labor policy has been the setting up of local agricultural committees in counties, townships, parishes and municipalities. They explain production plans to the farmers in their locality and get information on labor supplies and labor needs which they pass on to provincial authorities. In Alberta, for example, there are 27 zone committees and under these as a base of the pyramid a large number of the community committees, all working under a "farm for victory" program. In Saskatchewan a similar organization has the slogan "win the war."

New farm labor is being recruited from a number of sources. Men in the armed forces in Canada, who have been previously employed on farms, may on application get a six-week furlough to help on the land. All they must do is to prove "essentiality." An auxiliary land army will be recruited, mainly to assist in harvesting from urban centers. This force will consist of high school and university students and teachers and of townspeople who are free to take farm jobs.

Sources of Farm

In the past year Ontario farmers had the help in harvest time of 50,000 men and women so recruited while others helped in fruit packing in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. This year the service is extended to all Provinces and the numbers are expected to reach from 200,000 to 300,000.

4 BIG Reasons For Bond Buying

Associated Press

Samoans Buy Bonds To Help Whip Axis

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 27

Natives of Samoa, American-held steppingstone to Japan, have bought $8,400 worth of United States War Bonds, the Treasury announced.

Treasury Sees War-Bond Sale At 15 Billions

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The Treasury's $13,000,000,000 Second War Loan moved into its final week with a momentum that apparently will carry it at least $2,000,000,000 beyond its original goal.

Daniel W. Bell, Undersecretary of the Treasury, announced subscriptions totaled $12,328,000,000 April 24 and were coming in at the rate of about $300,000,000 a day.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the Treasury will open its books to $2,000,000,000 in commercial bank subscriptions to 2 per cent bonds and an additional $200,000,000 in Treasury bills.

Thus, on the basis of subscriptions to date and the bank subscriptions of which the Treasury is assured later in the week, the Second War Loan, greatest financing campaign in history, will be substantially oversubscribed.

Even without the bank subscriptions this week, Treasury officials are confident that nonbanking sources will bring the present total up to $13,000,000,000.

The drive will close officially May 1 although War Bond subscriptions processed through Federal reserve banks up to May 8 will be accepted as part of the Second War Loan funds. This extension is being granted, Treasury officials said, because of the lag in recording War Bond purchases from the 49,000 issuing agents throughout the country.

Does Tokyo Move Forecast Axis Rift?

Continued from Page 1

War his many friends in China included Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek himself. The Chinese who knew him in those days admit that he showed an unusually sympathetic understanding of China and appeared sincerely desirous of settling the problems between the two countries peacefully.

Regarded as Liberal

In Japan itself, Mr. Shigemitsu is regarded as a particularly broad-minded and liberal man with the reputation of being a statesman rather than a politician or career diplomat.

Just what he will be able to accomplish in the Tojo Cabinet remains to be seen. Despite the underlying significance of his diplomatic record as outlined above, there is no tendency in well-informed quarters here to expect his presence in the Cabinet to have any immediate effect on the Japanese Government's war policy vis-a-vis China, Britain, or the United States.

Where it is anticipated that his appointment will mean something, however, is in the Japanese relations with the Axis. There is good reason to believe that as a result of the Russian success in the winter offensive and the vast improvement in the prospects of an Allied invasion of the Continent this year with Hitler's waning resources already stretched to the utmost, many Japanese leaders now agree with Mr. Shigemitsu that Japan has little or nothing to hope from its two co-signatories of the Tripartite Pact.

Some particularly well-informed Far Eastern observers go even further. They point out that if Japan were to attempt to launch a diplomatic peace offensive, its chief prerequisities would be first to loosen its ties with the sinking Axis ship and, secondly, to take on a pilot fairly familiar with both Russian and Allied diplomatic quarters. Mr. Shigemitsu certainly could be said to fill this requirement. It is more likely, however, insofar as any Japanese peace moves are concerned, that his appointment to the Cabinet as Foreign Minister is a precautionary move rather than signifying any immediate action.

Appointment Is Significant

Mr. Shigemitsu's appointment is specially significant, therefore, coming as it does at a time when Hitler is having trouble with Italy—reports received here indicate that Mussolini has had to dismiss another batch of Fascist Party leaders; trouble with Finland, which is deeply disturbed by the departure of American diplomats and more than ever anxious to withdraw from the war if a way could be found to do so; trouble with Sweden where the Government, for the first time, is taking a really strong stand on the issue of Nazi sinkings of Swedish ships and attacks on its submarines; trouble with Bulgaria where the pro-Russian feeling of the populace is reported to be growing steadily and causing King Boris increasing concern; trouble, finally, with all the occupied countries where Germany's demands on manpower has aroused the oppressed peoples to such a pitch of rebellion that within the past few weeks repeated warnings have had to be radiocast from London against any premature uprising which would only play into Hitler's hands.

Thus, though the importance of the latest Japanese Cabinet change ought not to be exaggerated in and of itself, its anti-Axis implications, coming at this time, undoubtedly make it one of the most significant factors in the present war situation.

What Japan Is Told In Nazi Propaganda

By British Press Service

New York

Typical examples of German propaganda in Japan recorded a year ago:

"The situation in the United States has become chaotic because of the shortage of raw materials. They have practically lost the war."

"America's desperate efforts to increase her aircraft production are merely a waste of time and money."

"The Japanese Navy and Air Force are invincible."

Plane Saboteur Gets Two Years In Reformatory

BALTIMORE, Md., April 27 (AP)—Harvey Lee Thomas, former naval aircraft inspector at the Glenn L. Martin plant, was sentenced yesterday to serve two years for sabotaging planes at the Martin plant.

Federal Judge William C. Coleman, in whose court Mr. Thomas was convicted on four counts last week, recommended that the term be served in the Federal Reformatory at Petersburg, Va.

Mr. Thomas admitted at his trial damaging electrical parts of Martin planes, but asserted he only aggravated damage to the craft to insure that the defects would be remedied by workers.

Mr. Thomas's attorney, Charles E. Moylan, urged that the young man be given a chance to enlist in the Army but this plea was denied after the Prosecuting Attorney H. Barton Harrington, told the court, "I don't think the armed forces should be used as a refuge for anyone convicted of a criminal offense."

Miners' Walkouts Increase As Dispute Nears Zero Hour

Continued from Page 1

Walter White, assistant chief of the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council.

26 Mines Closed

PITTSBURGH, April 27 (AP)—Twenty-six Western Pennsylvania coal mines were closed today as the area's total of striking miners—torn between a desire for higher wages and the wartime need for coal—nearly doubled to 14,700.

Based on the average output of six tons a man, the production loss increased to more than 88,000 tons a day.

Hardest hit today was the Industrial Collieries Company, a Bethlehem Steel affiliate, with 2,700 miners out. Six commercial mines of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, the nation's second largest producer, were closed by a walkout of 2,300.

No disorders were reported and there was little picketing. The miners just "took a holiday" and passed the time fishing, playing cards, attending baseball games or working in their gardens.

Walkouts Spread

HARLAN, Ky., April 27 (AP)—Walkouts in the Southeastern Kentucky soft-coal fields spread today with approximately 3,500 miners idle and tension increasing.

Miners at six Harlan County pits joined 1,300 others who walked out yesterday and both union officials and operators, who declined use of their names, expressed the opinion they would be joined by many more during the day.

Four hundred men quit work at the Blue Diamond Coal Company at Chevrolet; 110 at Southern Harlan Coal Company at Lenarue; 500 at Crummies Creek Coal Company; 500 at the Mary Helen Coal Company at Coalgood; 275 at Harlan Collieries at Brookside and 150 at Dixie Darby Coal Company at Guno. Yesterday 1,000 miners at Black Mountain and about 300 at the Creech Coal Company at Twila walked out.

There are approximately 60,000 soft-coal miners in the Kentucky soft-coal fields, which include the Harlan area, the Hazard-Perry fields; the Big Sandy fields, and the Western Kentucky mines.

All mines in the Hazard-Perry and Big Sandy fields were operating, but union leaders admitted tension was growing and work stoppage, they said, had been averted "with difficulty."

No stoppage of work has been reported in the smaller Western Kentucky fields, but "some restlessness" was noted.

16 Mines Closed

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 27 (AP)—At least 16 Alabama coal mines, employing more than 7,500 men, were closed today by a rapidly spreading walkout which threatened the fuel supply for the heavy industries of North Alabama.

Crews did not report for work today at nine mines, and the seven shafts which were closed yesterday continued idle.

A United Mine Workers spokesman, who would not be quoted by name, said "the miners walked out because they are disgusted with the failure to reach a new agreement." The union gave formal notice that the temporary agreement under which the mines have been operating since April 1 would expire Friday midnight.

Mines closed included:

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company, two, 1,800 men; Alabama By-Products Corporation, five, 2,500 men; Republic Steel Corporation, one, 1,100; Debardeleben Coal Corporation, two, 725, and at least six smaller mines employing approximately 1,500.

Strike Threatened

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 27 (AP)—Ohio coal miners will strike Saturday unless coal operators sign a new contract with the United Mine Workers of America, according to John Owens, President of the U. M. W.'s District 6.

He told a labor banquet last night miners did not wish to stop digging coal, "but I say if there is not a contract between operators and the union by Friday there won't be any coal miners going into coal mines Saturday."

There are about 25,000 union members in District 6, which includes Ohio and part of West Virginia.

Indiana Move

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 27 (AP)—The Indiana Coal Operators' Association last night sought a contract-negotiating conference with officials of District 11, United Mine Workers, after coal operators in the State were notified by district headquarters that union miners would cease work at midnight April 30.

Louis Austin, President of the District, and other District officers, sent telegrams to three operators' associations notifying them of the intentions of the miners, who have been working under a temporary wage agreement since March 31.

Stop-Bickering Order

PORTLAND, Ore., April 27 (AP)—National Labor Relations Board Trial Examiner Robert N. Denham yesterday told attorneys for the NLRB and the American Federation of Labor to cease bickering in the Kaiser shipyard labor hearing and agree on the dates of certain contracts.

"Do it right now," he said, ordering a recess.

The hearing, now in its 44th day, is into Congress of Industrial Organizations charges that appropriate bargaining units did not exist in three Henry J. Kaiser shipyards of this area when closed-shop contracts were signed with the A. F. of L.

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Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Margaret Hickey Proves Women Can Both Work and Run Homes

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Women not working outside the home should be using their ingenuity to readjust community services for those who are, says three-job Margaret A. Hickey, adviser to War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt.

In addition to her Washington job, Miss Hickey keeps house for Joseph F. Strubinger, her St. Louis lawyer-husband, and runs Miss Hickey's School for Secretaries now specializing in training aides for war executives.

Miss Hickey, who commutes each week from St. Louis, Mo., to Washington to help solve the womanpower problem, compliments efforts to smooth life for women workers by having ration books issued at war plants and stores open at night, but says much more must be done if 2,750,000 new women workers get jobs this year.

Other Needed Provisions

Day care for pre-school children, extended school hours for older boys and girls, supervised foster-home care, round-the-clock recreation and banking hours, family restaurants, and priorities for the woman worker at the grocery counter and in the dentist chair are war services Miss Hickey is urging communities to consider.

At the present time the number of women going to work to relieve the manpower situation is "very encouraging," Miss Hickey reports, but a "community offensive" will do much to ward off absenteeism, today higher for women than for men because many women are doing two jobs to a man's one.

"Schools, churches, libraries and symphony orchestras are traditional responsibilities of women that should not be relinquished during a war," she warns. "Women have long been the custodians of the moral and spiritual values in our everyday lives. They can't delegate those responsibilities to others now. The men at the front would not want that to happen."

As chairman of the Women's Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission, Miss Hickey spends three days a week in St. Louis where she runs her home in addition to the school for secretaries, then hops a plane or train for Washington to sit in on the meetings of the Labor-Management Committee. Though she is not actually a member of this policy-making committee, yet her advice is often accepted. Once a month, she meets two days with her own committee, made up of 12 women with diverse group viewpoints, who finally get together on recommendations for Mr. McNutt.

One of the policies agreed upon is that the government shall not encourage mothers with small children taking jobs outside of their homes. Coming up against some industrialists' preference for youthful glamour, they have recommended that the great pool of women over 35 be fully utilized before younger women with children or young girls of school age are employed. The mother of young children has a big enough job on her hands, without taking on a second, the womanpower committee argues, though it recognizes that recent moves to draft young fathers may mean that more and more young mothers may go to work unless the government increases its allowances.

In only a few communities has the supply of women workers been unequal to the demand to date, Miss Hickey reports. "I don't believe that any American woman will have it be said that our boys lack arms, equipment or food because she is unwilling to work," she says.

While most of the talk about working women today centers in the war plants, Miss Hickey points out that women also have a definite place in essential civilian industries. "Not every woman can or should work in a war factory," she says. "Many have failed to see the direct relationship of simple humdrum jobs that must go on in every community if the war effort is to succeed."

Victory Jobs for All

She especially likes to encourage the business and professional group—to which she herself belongs—by citing how 50 workers in a war plant recently lost a day's work because a girl clerk had failed to forward their papers to the plant protection office. Personnel work, preparation of food, research, recreation and necessary store services are all "victory jobs" along with those in war plants, Miss Hickey insists.

Though Miss Hickey has made no promises as to whether the hordes of women now going into war jobs will give them back to men when the war is over, she cautions women about trying to make a career out of a war job. "This is not a time to satisfy career ambitions," she says. She has the feeling that women sometimes refuse important war jobs because they see no future in them.

"I tell them that they must work now to build the kind of a world in which a postwar job will be safe," she says. "Besides, any experience they gain now will always be valuable to them."

Margaret A. Hickey, as Chairman of the Women's Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission, will take the lead in planning the recruiting of the nation's womanpower for war work.

Celery—You Can Eat It Raw And Serve It Cooked, Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Celery is one of those vegetables that too many of us think of as a "luxury vegetable." But consider the many uses of a bunch of celery. Every bit can be eaten, either raw or cooked, and in such a variety of ways that one bunch can last over several meals without the family thinking "here's celery again."

It is a root vegetable (the roots are delicious simply peeled and eaten with a dash of salt), a stalk vegetable, and a leafy vegetable.

Let us consider the tender inside stalks first, for which alone a bunch of celery is often bought. Serve these as an extra touch to your chicken or turkey dinner. And leave on the tender top-leaves so they can be eaten, too.

The medium stalks can be sliced in long, thin slices or cut into three-inch lengths with each length slashed not quite down to the middle at either end. After an hour or two of crisping in cold water you'll have "celery curls" to serve with a meal or as a hors-d'oeuvres. A more substantial dish often used in place of a salad is composed of "celery sticks." Cut medium stalks into lengths of four or five inches and fill the hollows with cream cheese, pimento cheese or a Roquefort cheese mixture. Or make your own fillings with a cup of ground ham or tongue, one-half teaspoon onion juice, one teaspoon mayonnaise and one-half teaspoon mustard. Rub to a paste and spread. Arrange the filled stalks attractively on a bed of lettuce.

Celery for Salads

As to salads! There's nothing like keeping crisp celery on hand to add to the piquancy of your salads. And in a tossed greens salad don't fail to use a quantity of green celery tops as well as the stalks.

Uncooked celery, cut up into one-fourth inch cubes, combines deliciously with chopped cabbage in a jellied salad. Or try a combination of chopped cabbage, apple and celery (plus a few of the chopped celery tops, too) in your favorite lemon gelatin. If you haven't time to make a moulded salad, there's the old standby of celery, apple and walnuts tossed together with salad dressing.

Round, ripe tomatoes are delicious scooped out and filled with a chicken-vegetable mixture including chopped celery stalks and leaves. Tuna fish salad is also enhanced by fresh chopped celery. A delicious turkey sandwich filling is made by grinding up one cup of turkey pieces, one or two outside stalks (with leaves) of celery (that you might otherwise be tempted to throw away), one small slice of onion. Salt, pepper and mayonnaise to taste. Mix the whole into a paste and keep covered in the refrigerator until desired.

Cooked Celery

Cooked celery is something else again! Cut up in small pieces, it should be cooked in as small amount of water as possible until just tender (about 25 minutes). It can be served as plain "creamed celery," or combined in a creamed sauce with cooked green peppers or onions. It is good added to creamed dried beef and ham dishes; ham casserole made with a white sauce and baked, or a ham souffle. It may be combined with lima beans, corn, tomatoes or other cooked vegetables.

A cup of cooked celery tops is excellent used in tomato casserole. Pour off (and save for tomato cocktail) part of the juice from a can of tomatoes. To the rest of tomatoes add salt, pepper and one-half teaspoon of mustard. Combine with cooked celery leaves. Pour into a baking dish which has been buttered and lightly crumbed at the bottom, add a thin layer of buttered crumbs and grated cheese on top, and bake in a hot oven.

Use the water you cook celery in for your creamed sauces, or for soups or gravies. Cream of celery soup should be made by cooking stalks and leaves, rubbing them all through a coarse strainer and adding to a cream sauce. And if you still have celery leaves left over from your bunch of celery, dry them and store in a tightly covered jar to use when you haven't fresh celery on hand.

Sewing Baskets Are Tool Chests To Keep Wardrobes Working

By Evelina Jackson von Ladau
Director, Jackson-von Ladau School of Fashion
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Clothes reconditioning" is really our old friend "mending," streamlined and brought up to date.

In considering your tools, avoid all cute little sewing baskets and ye quaint little gadget boxes. Get what is called a tool-maker's chest or a large divided garden tray at the hardware store. Either of these articles will enable you to store spools, scissors, thimbles and other necessities conveniently and in plain view, thus avoiding the vexations of a ten-minute hunt for the elusive tape measure. If room space permits, add a second-hand chest of drawers. Keep a good supply of all well-known sewing and mending materials on hand, including old-fashioned beeswax, as it keeps the tangly new thread from snarling.

Save buttons, zippers, odds and ends of ribbon, felt, and so on as they are particularly valuable for repairs. Save old doeskin and suede gloves for re-inforcing elbows of country jackets and work clothes, and the knees and seats of youngsters' pants. Save bits of lace to patch your favorite slip wherever it wears thin. The effect is amusing and not patchy.

Save scraps of gay cloth from which to cut silly animals or lovely flowers to applique over the tear in daughter's dress. Sew a four-inch scrap of ribbon inside the front of your new hat to prevent powder stain. Put ribbon tabs on the front, side and back of those too-short stockings and make them long enough to be introduced to the garters. Keep a supply of shoulder pads on hand. Perhaps a pair is all that is really needed to put new life and spirit into that droopy dress.

Stitch in Time

Reconditioning is easy if you catch the rip, tear or thin spot before it goes too far. Be a clothes warden. Check buttons constantly, even on a new garment. It may save a trip to town and much futile searching for a mate. Try to track down the cause of the worn spot. Many times they can be avoided. For example, stockings are not always to blame if they wear out in the feet. Look at the inside of your shoes, a rough edge of leather may be doing all the harm which a trip to the cobbler would speedily cure. Frayed edges on garments will result from natural wear, but the remedy is to bind them with grosgrain ribbon.

Remove all wilted trimming from hats and either get new or go without. Is there anything more forlorn than bedraggled feathers, frayed flowers or wilted veiling? Straw is pliable when wet, so soak an old hat just to see what it does. Then change the shape by pinching or pulling the crown and brim, make a tricorne, a postilion or what have you. Play with crown and brim until you have a shape that suits your fancy, then let it dry to shape. Add trimming and there you are.

When next you visit a store supply yourself with fresh veiling, ribbon, flowers, fruit or feathers and play at being a Daché. Take that felt hat, your old pet, remove ribbon, clean with a foam cleaner and steam over a teakettle. Behold, it has returned to its original shape. Whisk on a new ribbon and there sits your old friend all happy and fresh again.

Are you saving coupon No. 17 for sturdy walking shoes? Then pep up your tired dressy ones this way: first give them a good cleaning and then sew on a pair of Aunt Agatha's lovely silver buckles. Or lacking these, the shoe stores have a delightful array of saucy pompons, crisp bows and intriguing whatnots for this very purpose.

Your campaign should include an all-out attack on moths. Starve them! You can't overdo it! Have a separate closet (see the first article of this series) for summer storage. Spray the inside thoroughly and stuff the cracks with paper. Hang moth preventatives on all hangers and spray the inside and out of all garments to be put away. Of course, no garment is stored unless it has been cleaned.

Moths are illiterate, they hate newsprint, so wrap scarves, sweaters, and other woolens in newspaper. It doesn't make pretty wrapping paper but it is certainly effective. Be foresighted and label or tag each parcel, thus saving hours of fruitless searching for a desired article in the fall.

Be Well-Informed

It is your duty to read all available articles on washing, ironing and cleaning of materials. A seldom-tapped source of information is found in the instruction booklets and tags supplied by the manufacturers with new garments; read them carefully. When enthusiastic friends recommend soap, powder or flakes, remember that the mineral content of municipal water varies and a product which performs well in the next town may not produce satisfactory results for you. Be your own research chemist, try them all and then stick to the one which brings the best results under your conditions. Reacquaint yourself with starch—not as a stiffener but as a revitalizer of roughened cottons, especially blouses, and as a protective agent against city dirt grinding into the fibers and weakening them.

Always have a sewing kit near your ironing board so that you will be sure to catch that loose strap, button or tiny tear. Plan your washing so that it can be taken direct from the line slightly damp for immediate ironing. Garments iron more easily and this practice saves the time required by dampening and rolling. There is a trick to lace-edged ruffles—iron the cloth quite damp, ignoring the lace until the garment is finished, then firmly pull the lace between the thumb and forefinger of each hand, letting the lace slip or pass between the fingers. Then let it dry.

For Careful Cleaning

A word about dry cleaning. Buy the very best service you can afford because, as with everything else, you get exactly what you pay for, and today only the best is good enough to preserve your treasured frocks.

Clothes maintenance is not difficult. True, it sometimes challenges your ingenuity but that is part of the fun. Its secret lies in doing each thing when it should be done, taking just a few moments each day to keep everything shipshape. It is an easy routine to establish and it means that your wardrobe will always be fresh and smart, and you will always be trim and feminine, a pleasure to behold.

Fourth article, "Wardrobe Planning," next Tuesday.

Birmingham Solves Child Care Problem

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, England

So many married women in Birmingham are now engaged in some form of war work outside the home that the city's Public Health Department, in co-operation with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labor, has devised a scheme whereby housewives who remain at home can do their part in national service by caring, during the day, for the small children of those who go out to work. This scheme, known as "Children's Home Service," is supplementary to the city's day nurseries for the children of war workers, 56 of which have been established.

The Birmingham Children's Home Service came into being in December, 1941, when an appeal was made through the welfare centers for suitable child-minders. In the appeal for volunteers to staff the Children's Home Service, women were asked to take charge of one, two, or three children of war workers and were told that the mothers would be expected to pay them ten shillings a week in respect of each child and that this would be supplemented by a Government grant of four shillings a week if the applicant was accepted as a "member" of the Children's Home Service.

Right Atmosphere Needed

Applications came in a steadily increasing stream from both war workers and prospective caretakers of their children. The city was divided into three districts and each of these was put in charge of a member of the administrative staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department who had had wide experience as a health visitor. It was her duty to visit the home of every would-be "member" in her district and decide not only whether it was satisfactory in material ways, but also to decide whether it was a home in which a small child, separated from his mother for most of his waking hours, was likely to be happy. The detailed report made on the first visit included particulars of the number of living rooms and bedrooms in the house and their condition, of the number of inmates over and under fourteen, of the sleeping arrangements for the child, of the garden, and of the arrangements for food storage. Inquiry was made as to whether a boy or girl was desired and whether a baby or a toddler was preferred. The religion of the applicant was also recorded.

Before a mother who wishes to work outside her home is given the name of a member of the Children's Home Service to whom she can take her child, the Child Welfare Department makes sure that the work she proposes to do is really of national importance. It need not necessarily be factory work; an assistant in a food shop would be regarded as doing essential work, and almost anyone who was releasing a man for the Services.

Mutual Responsibilities

If the mother's application is accepted it is explained to her that, in addition to the payment of ten shillings a week, she will be expected to hand over the child's rations—milk, margarine, sugar and cheese—to his caretaker. She is also reminded that she is the person responsible for her child in case of illness, and that she must always supply him with sufficient clothing to keep him warm and his feet dry.

The "member" is given explicit directions about keeping the child warm and clean, never leaving him alone in the house, always using a fireguard, and seeing that he has regular meals, rest time and fresh air and exercise.

The part of her payment made by the Government—four shillings a week—is handed over once a month by the welfare center supervisor, and only after she has seen the child.

Already 1,612 "under-fives" have been placed in homes of members of the Birmingham Children's Home Service and the homes of so many further applicants have been inspected and considered satisfactory that accommodation of this kind is now available for 2,281 children. Children of mothers who are doing only part-time work outside the home are accepted under this scheme, but not in the nursery centers.

Mothers Do Their Bit

Frequently the "member" who undertakes the care of a child is his own aunt or grandmother—the age limit is 65—or a neighbor whom he knows well and with whom he feels at home at once. Often a soldier's wife with one or two children of her own will undertake the care of one or two others; the little extra income this brings is very useful to her. And mothers with families of school children sometimes feel that to look after a younger child is the most satisfactory way in which they can "do their bit" without neglecting their own boys and girls. A family which had suffered severely in one of Birmingham's air raids offered to take charge of a child because it felt that it "must do everything possible to help to bring the war to an end."

C. H. C.

Deep Sea Diving Her War Job

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Jacksonville, Fla.

Louise Moore, 21-year-old Jacksonville girl, has a war job that is probably unique for a woman—that of a diver engaged in the work of salvaging sunken ships.

"There is nothing to worry about in deep-sea diving if the diver is careful," she explained. "And it certainly is a thrilling occupation!"

Her first salvage dive, at Cocoa, Fla., was a two-hour inspection of a sunken freighter. "That would have been just routine work," she said, "except that four huge tiger sharks insisted on sticking around and watching me. They kept circling around me the entire time until I neared the surface. At times they were so close I could have put out my hand and touched them—but I didn't."

The feminine diver said they made no move to attack her and she was confident they wouldn't. Other sharks and other fish, big and little, watch her as she goes about her job of salvaging.

She began professional divung at the age of 15. Prior to the war, however, her experience was limited to inspection work and the recovering of lost articles. She prefers salvaging to all types of diving.

Miss Moore believes that she and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Peterson, 23, also of Jacksonville, are the only women professional divers in the United States.

Their father worked at that profession for many years, and two older brothers, Warren and William, have many diving feats to their credit. A younger brother, Stanley, worked with Louise in Cocoa, Fla., in the recent salvaging of a large British freighter that was sunk off the coast after being torpedoed by a Nazi submarine.

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Our War Garden Saga of 1917

By Esther Abby Hydrén
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We were living in an apartment house in Brookline in the spring of 1917, when word came that plots of ground on an estate would be allotted to any who wished to have a war garden. City born and city bred, we looked at each other in consternation. A garden was to us a place where, in some mysterious way, the vegetables we purchased at the market originated. Would we, in our utter ignorance of the ways of gardens, dare apply for a plot of ground?

In our home was a beloved grandmother, well past the proverbial three score and ten. "Of course apply for a plot of ground—of course a war garden. I've had gardens; I'll help you." So Grandmother aroused our enthusiasm and inspired us with courage.

The next day, at the town hall, we were allotted our land, and told its location. The ground was already plowed and harrowed, we were informed. We were not exactly sure what was meant by "harrowed," but we hoped that the word would apply only to the land and not to us.

Grandmother Directs

Under Grandmother's direction, we purchased a hoe, rake, seeds and plants, and eagerly awaited Saturday afternoon. "Our land," as we called our allotment with all the pride of landed proprietors, lay on a hillside about two miles from the apartment. In our eagerness to reach it that first afternoon, we could not wait for the trolley, but walked the entire distance with lunch basket, garden tools, seeds and plants. Grandmother, too, was with us to instruct us in the mysteries of planting.

We found the hillside staked off in numbered plots, and we had plenty of company in our new venture. We were thrilled at the appearance of our plot. It was so clear of all growing things and the earth all ready for us to do with it as we would. Under Grandmother's direction, we planted corn, beans, squash, cucumbers, potatoes, and set out tomato plants. It seemed as if we had never spent such an exciting and happy afternoon. Throughout the growing season we visited our land two or three times a week, cultivating the plants faithfully, marvelling and rejoicing at their growth.

Canning Lessons

Meanwhile, courses in the latest methods of canning were being offered in the schools, and these I attended, preparing myself to preserve the abundant crop we confidently expected. And we were not disappointed! During the corn season, Grandmother and I made two or three trolley trips to the garden to bring home corn for canning, as well as string beans, tomatoes, and later shell beans.

In the fall we dug the potatoes, gathered the last of the vegetables, and cleared the land, regretfully leaving it to rest for the winter. It had taught us much and given us a summer of rich blessing.

Early in November we found that we were to move to the western part of the state. Moving by truck was not as common then as it is now, and the mover insisted on knowing what each box contained in order to pack it in the place best suited to it. When he saw the boxes that we explained held glass jars of corn, beans, and tomatoes, each jar carefully wrapped in newspaper, he wanted to buy them from us rather than move them, but we could not sell them. They were more to us than just vegetables and no money could pay for them.

Throughout that Berkshire winter we enjoyed the fruits of our summer's happiness and never had vegetables purchased at the market the flavor of these!

Treasury Begins Fiscal Talks With Netherlands Technicians

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The Treasury opened informal discussions today with financial technicians of the exiled Netherlands Government on American proposals to stabilize postwar currencies and reported that earlier talks with a Canadian delegation had proved "very satisfactory."

Harry D. White, the Treasury's monetary specialist, said the Canadian group, headed by W. A. Mackintosh of the Dominion's Department of Finance, had left for home but planned to return later to continue the informal discussions. Mr. White added the talks had "clarified many points" in the stabilization proposals.

Thirty-seven nations have been invited to send technicians here to discuss with Treasury officials United States proposals to set up a $5,000,000,000 international currency stabilization fund.

Mr. White said the conferences held so far had brought very few suggestions for changes in the American plan, but he emphasized that the talks are for the purpose of getting the views of other nations.

The Treasury official disclosed that while in London with Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., last fall, he had conferred with Lord Keynes, author of a British plan that proposes to stabilize currencies through an international clearing union which would have no assets but would permit participation on the basis of each nation's world trade.

There has been some speculation as to whether Lord Keynes would come to Washington to discuss the American and British proposals. Mr. White said he would be glad to see Lord Keynes, but had not yet been advised of the composition of the British delegation, expected to be one of the last to participate in the discussions.

Conferences will be held later this week with representatives of Australia.

Changes in Chicago Bridges Let Big Ships Glide to Gulf

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Cornfields that lie along the Illinois Waterway are due to see some unusual craft this coming summer. In the past they have been familiar with many kinds of carriers—canoes of the early French explorers, steamboats of the Mark Twain era, freight barges of modern times. But now they can expect to look out some fine day upon vessels a third of a block long, equipped for ocean warfare.

Passage of the big submarine patrol vessels being built by the Pullman Standard Company near Calumet Harbor, on Lake Michigan, has been made possible by the completion this month of a Government engineering project. To enable these ships to make their way down the Illinois Waterway to the Gulf of Mexico, with superstructure in place, it has been necessary to install lifting machinery in 18 bridges that span the Chicago River within the City. The last bridge—the final bottleneck—was equipped with such machinery early in April.

All these bridges were originally built to lift or swing, but machinery was never installed to enable them to move. For practical purposes, they were fixed bridges. An extra $1,500,000 was required to set them in motion, and the City didn't feel the need for putting out that amount.

However, wartime demands of the Navy made it essential to install the machinery. The ships being built at Calumet Harbor, for example, could be put to sea via the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, but occasions may well arise when it will be desirable to launch them at New Orleans. With the bridge improvement, the Navy can use either route.

Will this mean that after the war Chicago will become a real seaport, with ocean-going vessels steaming up the Mississippi to its docks? Shippers here think not. The channel isn't deep enough. It is only nine feet. Recently a resolution was introduced into Congress asking the Army Egineers to explore the possibilities of deepening the channel to 12 feet, but so far this is only a prospect. Shippers here do not have great expectations for channel deepening, but expect rather to continue using barges for freight shipment. Barges, they say, are satisfactory for the peacetime freight requirements made upon the waterway.

But the lifting of the bridges gives Chicago a "lift." Midcontinental residents of this City like to feel they are linked to the sea. While it is disturbing to traffic to have a bridge go up, unexpectedly as happens even on proud Michigan Avenue, folks here like to think that the river is being used—that ocean-going craft, even, ride its waters. Pedestrians, waiting for the giant leaves of the bridge to fold back into place, lean over the rails at the river bank and watch the ships pass with evident fascination, forgetting to grumble at the loss of moments. They enjoy the throaty whistle of the boats, the ringing of the bridge-tender's bell.

People in busses and taxicabs are apt to be less patient, but that's only because they can't see what's going on, and some may have to catch trains.

Lifting of 18 bridges will certainly consume a lot of civilian time, but who cares, when you know it's submarine patrols going out to duty which cause the interruption to traffic?

Frozen-Fish Ceilings Revised

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—Several changes were written by the Office of Price Administration today into the price-ceiling order on frozen fish and seafood.

One revision makes the regulation apply only to Continental United States. The amendment perpetuates the price differential which always has existed between fish caught in Alaska and the same species of fish caught along the Pacific Northwest Coast. Halibut and salmon are the principal species involved.

In the case of imported frozen seafood, the amendment specifies that the wholesaler may reckon his freight rate either from the actual port of entry or from the port of entry nearest to the exporting country. For instance, frozen halibut originating in British Columbia and bound for New York might be hauled across the continent on Canadian soil and enter the United States below Montreal. In such a case previously, the wholesaler could add only the rail rate from just below Montreal to New York. Under the new provision, the wholesaler could use Seattle, Wash., as his port of entry in figuring the cost.

Another change prevents wholesalers from selling to one another and thus pyramiding their mark-ups except in the case of sales by a primary wholesaler to another wholesaler. This was intended by the price order originally, but in the absence of a specific prohibition, some wholesalers had permitted the pyramiding to take place.

Engineer Boyne Council Bluffs Hero; Foresight Saved City From Flood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—City Engineer Jack Boyne is the hero of Council Bluffs, because of his successful battle against the muddy Missouri River which threatened the river town.

He has been receiving praise from fellow engineers, fellow townsmen, the City Council and even the Governor of Iowa.

It was Mr. Boyne who foresaw the predicament of Council Bluffs weeks in advance of the flood waters. He had figured from reports far upstream that unless measures were taken 5,000 homes in western Council Bluffs would be flooded.

Reported to City Council

He appeared before the City Council and made his report. The councilman greeted his warning with reserve. One reason was that a crest of 21 feet was forecast and the Bluff dikes were built to withstand a flood of 23 feet. Mr. Boyne predicted a crest of 24 feet and he had discovered that at places the dikes would handle only 21 feet.

The Council finally told Mr. Boyne to go ahead with his flood protection work but it was hazy how he was to finance it. But on a week before the flood waters hit Council Bluffs he had 50,000 sand bags on hand. He called up the conscientious objectors' camp at Denison and was promised help. High school children volunteered for work.

For a week he was busy supervising the dike-strengthening work. The State Highway Commission sent draglines to scoop up earth and pack against the dikes.

Gov. B. B. Hickenlooper called from Des Moines and asked Mr. Boyne whether he needed more help. Mr. Boyne said he would not need any help until the flood waters hit and then he would need plenty. The Governor ordered the State Guard to report on Mr. Boyne's orders. In addition he sent members of the highway patrol and the highway commission.

When the high water hit Mr. Boyne used all the available manpower and placed them 100 feet apart around the dikes. When a jet of water showed the guard would wave his lantern and pickup truck would dash to the scene with fresh sandbags.

The river rose to nearly 24 feet and the people of Council Bluffs were concerned. People would call and ask "should we move?" "Hang on a few more hours," Mr. Boyne would tell them. He had figured out the flood water to an inch.

Wants to Raise Dike

Then the crest passed. Council Bluffs had come through. Mr. Boyne had saved millions of dollars with his preparedness.

A civic meeting was planned to erect, with ceremony, a triumphal bench mark showing the levels of the 1943 flood. Mr. Boyne, however, was more interested in a plan to raise and extend the dike. He wants, and the City Council sees eye to eye with him, to build the dikes 27 feet high.

Governor Hickenlooper said: "The credit for saving the western portion of Council Bluffs from a serious flood belongs to Jack Boyne. He was certainly on the job."

Latin Americans Learned Scope of U. S. Shipping Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—Latin-American republics are eager to co-operate in winning the war against the Axis, whether this means furnishing military bases or growing rubber. They also are eager to obtain from the United States the materials they once bought in Europe. But they hadn't realized the difficulties the United States encountered in allocating even the smallest amount of shipping for supplying their necessities.

That was one purpose of Vice-President Henry S. Wallace's trip through seven Latin-American republics—to explain to them why the United States wasn't able to fill all their orders. Just returned from his month's tour, Mr. Wallace told his first press conference about it yesterday.

"Government officials, businessmen, labor leaders, farmers that I talked with—all were anxious for more shipments," he said.

"Repeatedly I explained that it required about 10 tons of shipping a month to care for a boy overseas, and approximately 20 to maintain an aviator. When I put it that way to them, they caught on right away."

Political Consciousness

Mr. Wallace said he found an acute political consciousness in the republics he visited—Costa Rica, Panama, Chile, Boliva, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia. Labor leaders were especially disturbed at efforts by Spanish emissaries to tie up Latin America with Spain rather than with the United States.

Labor leaders generally were boosters for the United States, he said, and were bitterly opposed to the Spanish propaganda fostered by Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime, which sought to belittle the United States and bring Latin America again under the tutelage of Spain.

Asked about Axis propaganda generally in Latin America, the Vice-President said the enemy nations were "doing what they can." At the same time, he said he ran into constant agitation for the release of Spanish Loyalist prisoners now in North Africa, representatives of organizations thrusting appeals and letters into his hand at many stops. But he said he couldn't tell whether they were just "letterhead" organizations or groups with more general backing.

Shipping Situation

Mr. Wallace said he warned Latin-American officials that the shipping situation might get worse before it improved, telling them that "it was to their advantage to win the war as soon as possible."

"They agreed," he said.

Latin-American agriculture is doing what it can to increase production, particularly on the West Coast, but its main contribution is in growing more food for home consumption so that fewer imports will be required, Mr. Wallace explained. Inter-American planning has helped, with Peru importing rice from Ecuador and some grain being obtained from Argentina, although grain supplies have been reduced by Argentina's drought.

Mr. Wallace said "excellent work" was being done in growing rubber in Costa Rica and Ecuador, but these plantations would not be producing for some years. He said the amount of wild rubber obtained from Latin America might be slightly more than had been estimated in advance.

'Tandem' Riding Up to Date

Wide World

Army Glider Mechanics Study in 'Mock-Up'

Students of the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command's glider-mechanic school at Sheppard Field, near Wichita Falls, Texas, learn instrument repair and maintenance in this "tandem" glider "mock-up." Although gliders have no engines or propellers, they have a complete set of instruments and an electrical system, which means that every glider mechanic must be an aircraft-instrument expert. The school is said to be the country's first for systematized trained glider mechanics.

Allied Setback Over Poland HitsDiplomacy

Continued from Page 1

than Germany, was satisfied with the loss of the Polish areas which they had taken from Poland back in the days when the boundaries of modern Europe were being formed. And Russia has made it abundantly clear that it intends when this war is over to have back much of what was Eastern Poland in the period between wars.

Polish Aspirations

Whatever the ethnographic or historical merits of the Russian case may be, no Polish Government can accept these Russian intentions calmly. On the contrary, any Polish Government acceptable to the great mass of Poles will express the nationalist aspirations of Poles, which means the Poland of 1918 to 1939.

Such Polish nationalist aspirations cannot be ignored by the Government of the United States, because of the large population of first and second generation Poles within its midst, nor by the United Nations generally because of the heroic role which the Polish exile armies have and now are playing in the war with Germany.

On the other hand Russia has claims which are based on conflicting but in some respects equally sound reasons. Such Russian claims have been officially recognized by the British Government after a careful survey. This resulted in revival of the famous "Curzon Line" which was once drawn by a British investigating commission and which corresponds closely to the frontier which the present Russian Government proposes to establish at the end of this war.

Further, Russia has a claim on Britain and America for the share it has borne in the war against Germany which could not be ignored.

Russia, from the military point of view, is the most indispensable single country to the defeat of Germany. Neither Washington nor London could possibly afford to alienate Russia at this time, even if it so desired, and neither does so desire.

Wide Conflict in Interests

Therefore the problem comes down virtually to an attempt to reconcile two conflicting sets of national interests which are as near to being irreconcilable as any such groups of national interests could well be.

Perhaps the wonder is not that the Russians and the Poles have broken with each other now, but that it was ever possible even for a short period of time to bring them together.

However, the difficulties in the way of reconcilation do not for one moment mitigate the extreme importance of attempting such a reconciliation. The breach which developed yesterday is not only a victory for German propaganda and a severe blow to the prestige of the United Nations. It is also a potential source of disunity between Russian and Anglo-American interests which Dr. Goebbels will continue to exploit to the last drop as long as it exists.

Neither London nor Washington can, nor would if they could, throw the Polish Government in Exile over. Nor could either London or Washington allow Polish aspirations to drive a fatal wedge between them and Moscow. Some solution, or if a solution is impossible, some palliative, must be found. It can be taken for granted that extreme efforts will be made to find it.

Even more important is to find some means of counteracting the damage which both the original Nazi "atrocity" story and Dr. Goebbels' adroit use of it have done to the prestige of the Allied cause inside the boundaries of Germany's conquests, and particularly inside Eastern Europe. Where people hear only the German propaganda version of events it is obvious that the incident will do more harm than it does outside.

Meanwhile, one must admit that Dr. Goebbels has scored heavily against us by producing the first breach of the war in the ranks of either group of belligerents.

Army Men Learn Mechanics Of Gliders on 'Ground Floor'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA FALLS, Texas — Glider mechanics at Sheppard Field near here ride around in queer earthbound contraptions as they learn about the instruments of these motorless planes. By using gliders, the United States Army doubles the load of a towing cargo plane at a cost of only 12 per cent in its own efficiency.

One of the first things the future glider mechanic learns is the importance of his job. The glider has become as much a part of the United States war plans as the Flying Fortress.

The first requirement of any Army glider is a thoroughly competent mechanic to handle and maintain it. Like the plane that tows it, the glider must be "right" before it can leave the ground and play its vital part in the striking power of the Army Air Forces. The Technical Training Command is sparing no pains to make the Army's glider mechanics the most thoroughly trained and efficient in the world.

Carefully chosen by highly accurate tests which indicate aptitude for this important role in the war effort, the soldier-students at the glider mechanics school find their days filled with technical problems and practical shopwork. Their course parallels that of the aviation mechanic in many respects, but minus the training on aircraft engines and propellers, with much added study of materials and crafts foreign to the aviation mechanic, such as woodworking, glues and gluing, construction of laminated wood members, and steam bending.

Course Difficult

It's a hard course, requiring not only aptitude for the work but intense application, hard study, and hours of practice and intricate shopwork. Only exceptional men are picked for the 42 days of arduous training. When they graduate, as most of them do, they know gliders from nose to rudder, inside and out, and are equipped to make a new one, if necessary, from the wrecks of half a dozen old ones.

The Army glider of today is as far a cry from the sailplane of the sportsman as the latest bomber is from the fragile planes of World War I. The modern combat glider will carry 15 men or heavy equipment such as jeeps. And the men who repair and maintain, check, and certify these giant air busses to be safe must know their job—right down to the last cable fitting and turnbuckle. Like their cousins the airplane mechanics, they know that men depend on how they do their work. They do it perfectly, for they may ride in gliders themselves—and this is true of every soldier in the United States Army.

The glider differs in two ways from an airplane. It has no engine or propeller. And it is constructed largely from wood and fabric instead of metal. But it has a compete set of instruments, it has wheels and tires and landing shock struts, brakes and jetson gears, it has bearings that require lubrication, control cables that must be spliced, and an electrical system which means that its ground crew must know the fundamentals of circuits, currents, voltage and resistance.

The Army glider mechanic is a specialist who must master many trades—even including machine and hand sewing!

"Green" Students

The men sent to Sheppard Field, most of them, never saw a glider before. A large proportion of them never had experience with any tool more complicated than a screw driver. They were salesmen, artists, musicians, office managers, cowboys, actors, newspapermen, students, and shipping clerks, as well as truck drivers, carpenters, and machinists.

Only 15 per cent of the glider-mechanic course consists of lectures. The remaining 85 per cent is spent out in the shop—a strangely quiet shop, compared with the one in which aviation mechanics do their work—putting theory into practice, learning by seeing things done and by doing them. Each student, before he graduates, must build a complete wing section that will pass inspection. He starts with some wood, fabric and glue, dope and tape, and does all of the work on the spars, ribs and laminated tip strip—even to laminating his own stock. He then covers it with fabric and laces the ribs, after which the surface tape and dope are applied. When completed, the wing section even carries the Army Air Forces insignia—applied correctly by the student mechanic.

When Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, promised the nation, a little over a year ago, that the United States would have a glider force second to none, he meant it—and he knew how to provide it! Today the gliders are being produced in ever-increasing volume and, keeping pace with the industry's production of the great, silent ships, the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command, Maj. Gen. Walter R. Weaver commanding, is turning out the men required to "keep 'em flying."

Mystery in Polish Graves Near Smolensk

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since the Berlin Reichstag fire of Feb. 27, 1933, Nazi propaganda has not launched anything as big as the atrocity story about their discovery in the wood of Katyn. Katyn is a place near Smolensk, occupied by the Germans since the fall of 1941, and there, they reported to have found two weeks ago an entire row of mass graves and in them the bodies of 10,000 Polish officers, allegedly slain by their Russian captors in the spring of 1941.

No one, presumably, except a few people in Germany and in Russia know for sure whether the story is true or not. All we know is that some 500,000 Polish soldiers and some 15,000 of their officers surrendered to the Russians in the second half of September, 1939.

We also know that negotiations between the Polish Government in exile and Moscow, concerning the release of the Polish prisoners of war did not run as smoothly as would have been desirable. We may further regard as a proven fact that mass graves were indeed discovered in the wood of Katyn. Yet any connection between these facts is sheer guesswork. It is based on nothing but Nazi statements of a doubtful validity.

Series of Broadcasts

This writer listened to Radio Berlin when it announced its ghastly discovery and when it elaborated on it in a series of broadcasts. The story resembled rather strikingly those of the Reichstag fire, the Roehm purge, or the bomb explosion in the Munich beer hall on Nov. 8, 1939.

What "evidence" the Nazis produced in the Katyn case was quite inconclusive.

The Germans gave in their first report the number of slain men as 10,000. But it became clear from subsequent broadcasts that at that time they had not even discovered all the graves, let alone opened them.

Again, the Nazis stated that the exhumations were carried out under supervision through a professor of the Breslau University and in the presence of the former Polish Minister Koslovsky. Assuming that both these gentlemen were present, there was apparently nothing to be gained from this fact—certainly not what the Nazis wanted to prove, namely, the identity of the bodies.

Are Documents Reliable?

According to Radio Berlin the identity was established by the aid of documents which were found in the clothes of the victims. Whether the documents really belonged to the men on whom they were found still requires proof.

To none of the papers was the photograph of the bearer affixed, apparently, as is usually the case with certificates of identity. At least, the Nazis did not mention photos—and this can hardly have been a mere omission. By the same token, there is no way of ascertaining whether the documents were genuine or faked, or whether the victims were Poles, or Russians, or Germans.

The alleged evidence brought forth by the Nazis against the Russians, in fact, is not only purely circumstantial but also full of gaps.

On the other hand, extermination of conquered people is a well-known Nazi custom. The Russians have not been addicted to this expedient during the war, so far as is known. In the case of the Volga Germans, they were satisfied to shift that group of potential "fifth columnists" farther inland. Moreover the Russians could expect to gain little but trouble from the murdering of Polish officers. The Germans, however, who are reported to have been murdering civilians continuously ever since September, 1939, could expect from their coup exactly the result which they achieved—a serious disagreement between several members of the United Nations.

Eden Plans Parleys On Soviet-Pole Rift

By the Associated Press

London, April 27

The Daily Mail said today that Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, would start discussions immediately in an effort to mediate the dispute between Moscow and the Poles and that Sir Archibald John Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Russia, would seek an early interview with Mr. Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Russian Foreign Minister, to determine how Britain can help.

Czech 'Subjects' Pay

Recorded by CBS

New York, April 27

It was learned in London April 26 that all Czech subjects of Hitler's so-called Bohemian-Moravian Protectorate have been ordered to pay a special war contribution in return for exemption from military service at the front, the British Radio said in a broadcast here.

Aviation Gasoline Shortage Laid by Nelson to Dispute

Continued from Page 1

easing of the rubber restrictions, suggesting that the committee question Mr. Jeffers on the subject.

The WPB chief agreed with Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine that military men might feel the rubber program included too much for the civilian but defended his allocations. "Many persons," Mr. Nelson said, "don't realize how essential rubber is to the movement of food or to getting workers to war plants."

While admitting that aviation gasoline supplies are short, Mr. Nelson was profuse in his compliments for the strides made by Harold L. Ickes' Petroleum Administration of War in increasing output, up 400 per cent since 1940.

"High octane is going to be short," Mr. Nelson admitted to the committee. "It will take the best kind of distribution to see that what we have goes to places where it is needed most."

Review of Controversy

Mr. Nelson said the gasoline-rubber controversy first broke out between expediters in war plants in various parts of the country.

Harking back to Mr. Jeffers' attack on Army and Navy expediters before the Council on State Governments in Baltimore two or three months ago, Mr. Nelson was asked by the Committee whether he thought plant expediters are necessary.

"Some expediters are necessary but not as many as we have," he replied.

In addition to the failure to stockpile aviation gasoline before April, 1941, Mr. Nelson blamed a necessary switch of emphasis from gasoline to other war matériel needed for the war offensive in Africa and Europe.

The WPB Chairman explained to the committee that five programs are competing for metal machinery. He listed them as escort vessels, airplanes, high octane gasoline, rubber, and the merchant marine.

To decide between these "is like trying to say whether air or water is more important to the human being," he declared.

Escort vessels were the last program to be listed for highest materials scheduling, having been added only in February, 1943, Mr. Nelson said.

The committee announced that it would go into executive session with Mr. Nelson following his public testimony in order to hear specific gasoline output figures, a military secret. Petroleum Administrator Ickes will follow Mr. Nelson on the stand tomorrow and Mr. Jeffers and Army and Navy officials will follow.

Jeffers: 'All's Swell'

HOUSTON, Texas, April 27 (AP)—William M. Jeffers, National Rubber Director, headed back to Washington today from an inspection of southern synthetic rubber plants with the conviction that all's swell.

"After getting out in the country and seeing what the fellows are doing here and there, I can go back to Wasnington with the knowledge that nothing is wrong with our country and that everything is doing swell," he told newspapermen.

He intimated that his swing through the country had given him first-hand information with which to answer his critics in Washington where he plans to attend the Truman Committee hearing tomorrow.

Production of high octane gasoline has not been cut short by the synthetic rubber program, he declared.

Russian Rift With Poland Shakes United Nations Ties

Continued from Page 1

ment maintains that the Poles decided to approach both the International Red Cross and the Soviet Government.

"It now seems probable that the Polish communication reached the Soviet Government too late and that they, having taken up this position and broadcast it to the world, cannot go back on it," the statement goes on.

Territorial Dispute

Regarding the territorial question the Polish Government is emphatic in its attitude. For this, the note states, "involves more than 50 per cent of the territory which belonged to Poland before 1939. We say this land is Polish. The Soviet Government says it is theirs."

The Polish Government then unequivocally states that while it hopes this is "a technical rupture rather than a deep-seated matter," and that there will be no break in friendly relations between allied nations, yet at the same time, "If the Soviet Government means that we do not consent to renounce this territory, they are right. If they mean that we have no claims against them, they are wrong."

The Soviet note makes charges against the Polish Government which, because of their seriousness, should certainly have been accompanied by stronger proofs than contained in this note.

Deeper Issue

An impartial reading of the Russian note leads to the conclusion that while, as today's Moscow reports indicate, "the alleged massacres at Katyn were the straw that broke the camel's back," a much deeper issue obviously is that of future Soviet-Polish frontiers, whether they are to be the 1939 frontiers or those occupied by Russia in 1940 when it was an ally of Nazi Germany.

Reports from Moscow this morning also seem to suggest that the Soviet Government is much concerned about elimination from the present Polish Government in London of some members who are considered to be hostile to Russia.

Should Russia decide for the future to ignore the Polish Government in London altogether and to consider the setting up of some form of puppet government in Moscow, there are many Poles at present in Russia favorable to a Soviet regime.

British Aid

Soviet-Polish relations have, as was only to be expected, passed through very turbulent periods since the outbreak of war. The British Government has done much to bring them together and produced the Soviet-Polish agreement very soon after the German attack on Russia in 1941.

In December of the same year, General Sikorski visited Premier Joseph Stalin, and it was then hoped that definite approaches to a closer understanding between both Governments had been made. It cannot, however, be denied that, on the contrary, suspicions have only increased and that General Sikorski's recent United States visit did little if anything to allay them on the Soviet side.

As far as the Poles are concerned, it is equally true to say that they have not received much encouragement from the Russians, especially in view of the fact that Moscow never replied to numerous Polish requests as to the whereabouts of some thousands of Polish officers lost since 1939 on the eastern frontier.

The outstanding conclusion from this most recent incident, however, is the seriousness of the possible consequences of the Soviet-Polish rupture and the foolishness of underrating German propaganda.

Waacs in Air Corps As Photographers

LOWRY FIELD, DENVER, Colo., April 27 (AP)—The Army's first class of women photographic technicians—43 smartly uniformed and photogenic Waacs — graduated April 24 at the Air Force Technical Training Command School.

Honor graduate was Auxiliary Harriet Ann Parker of Springfield, Vt. Graduating with distinction were Auxiliaries Virginia M. Brownfield of Olive View, Calif., and Ethel Bierbrauer of Rochester, N. Y.

The class came to Lowry Field in January from Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and Daytona Beach, Fla.

Sergeant Mary G. Redden of Tallahasse, Ala., of the Detachment Administrative Staff, said the women were apt pupils. They proved praticularly adept at fitting mosaics, the multitude of pictures which go to make an aerial map. Also processed are pictures showing air-raid destruction.

Japan's Atrocities Boom Bond Drive

PORTLAND, Ore., April 27 (AP)—Sales in the Second War Loan campaign have jumped since the report that captured American aviators were killed by the Japanese, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said last night.

"The first few days were not good. I was disappointed then. But since the news of the killing of the captured American aviators by the Japanese came out, the sales have been very much better. . . . It seems too bad that our people had to wait to be aroused by such terrible news, but the loan is now going better everywhere in the country," Mr. Morgenthau said in an Oregonian interview.

On the war, he cautioned, "This loan now is the Second War Loan. It isn't a Victory Loan. . . . Before the Victory Loan is offered, we have plenty of hard fighting to do."

Resolve Dropped

ATLANTA, Ga., April 27 (AP)—A resolution to eliminate "differences between white and Negro unionists," brought before the annual convention of the Georgia Federation of Labor [American Federation of Labor] April 22 was dropped April 23 at the Federation's closing session.

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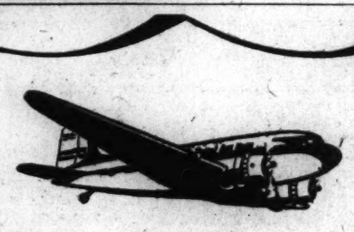

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The Home Forum

Power Belongs to God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A MOMENT of clear spiritual discernment the writer of the sixty-second Psalm proclaimed his abiding faith in God as the only true protection against evil, saying, **"He only is my rock and my salvation; he is my defence; I shall not be greatly moved."** Then, after prophesying the downfall of all the workers of iniquity, he declared, **"God hath spoken once; twice have I heard this; that power belongeth unto God."** The seed of this comforting assurance has too often lain fallow in human consciousness because mankind has not cultivated it sufficiently to bring it to fruition.

Today we are witnessing the greatest effort ever made to abolish faith in the true God and to exalt personal authority and physical force above the mandates of the Almighty. The absurdity of these egotistical claims becomes more and more apparent as the days go by, and as the mesmerism of surprise loses its initial advantage over the latent forces of normal human resistance to evil.

While the divine fact that power belongs to God has been taught for centuries, yet in actual practice mankind has too often relied more on material armaments, human planning, and the preponderance of numbers than on ability to demonstrate man's God-given dominion over evil. Because of this half-hearted faith in omnipotence, our so-called Christian civilization, now being threatened, finds itself in dire need of a renaissance of that spiritual power which was so conspicuous in the days of the prophets and of the apostles.

In order to accomplish this high purpose, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has placed in the hands of all who faithfully follow her teachings a new and powerful protective weapon. From the Bible she deduced the demonstrable fact that **"no power can withstand divine Love"** (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 224). She discovered, furthermore, that the only power which evil seems to have is derived from the failure of mortals to appreciate God's omnipotence. On page 102 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy makes the following statement: **"Mankind must learn that evil is not power. Its so-called despotism is but a phase of nothingness."**

This true concept of evil, however, is by no means an excuse for not facing and correcting one's idolatrous faith in evil. In fact, the author says plainly: **"Evil which obtains in the bodily senses, but which the heart condemns, has no foundation; but if evil is uncondemned, it is unchecked and nurtured. Under such circumstances, to say that there is no evil, is an evil in itself"** (ibid., p. 448). For this obvious reason, everyone must sooner or later awaken to the errors in his own thinking and correct them, one by one, with the truth, which is always available by reason of its ever-presence. In this way the conflict between good and evil is reduced to a mental warfare where the battleground is human consciousness and where victory brings every thought into subjection to the one divine Mind.

Because of the mental origin of all evil the same method which reforms the sinner in Christian Science is found equally efficacious in the healing of disease. All forms of evil being derivatives of the so-called carnal mind, it is necessary to deal with these false beliefs specifically in order to dispose of them collectively.

In these days of total war against the autocratic tendencies inherent in human nature, it is necessary that the good in human character be allied more closely with its infinite source. Whether in the armed forces of our country, in the service of our government, or in private life, one needs to recognize more fully the ever-present availability of divine power in all human affairs. Even in the use of the instruments of modern warfare one should make sure that he is not placing too great a reliance on these mechanical aids. Today the one hope of mankind lies in the recognition of the unity of all men under the government of God.

Christ Jesus, the greatest of all healers and emancipators, came, as the Scriptures declare, to destroy the works of evil and to establish God's kingdom on earth. On one memorable occasion he said to his disciples, **"Behold, I give unto you power . . . over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you"** (Luke 10:19). This power is available today, as it always has been; but according to Christian Science, the genuine spirit of the gospel must be more generally understood before it can be fully demonstrated.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"What is this healing prayer?"

The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking, which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

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"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather, at $5 — thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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La Puissance appartient à Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A LA VIVE CLARTÉ du discernement spirituel, l'auteur du psaume soixante-deuxième proclamait sa ferme foi en Dieu, qui seul peut vraiment nous protéger contre le mal. Voici ses paroles: "Seul il est mon rocher, mon salut, ma haute retraite; je ne serai pas beaucoup ébranlé." Puis, après avoir prophétisé la chute de tous ceux qui commettent l'iniquité, il s'écriait: "Dieu a dit une fois, et j'ai entendu sa voix redire encore: 'La force appartient à Dieu!'" Trop souvent dans la conscience humaine cette assurance réconfortante reste plus ou moins passive, parce qu'on ne la cultive pas assez pour lui faire porter des fruits.

Nous assistons actuellement au plus grand effort qui ait jamais été fait pour abolir la foi dans le vrai Dieu, pour mettre au premier rang l'autorité personnelle et la force physique, pour abroger les décrets du Tout-Puissant. L'absurdité de ces prétentions égotistes devient de jour en jour plus apparente, car le mesmérisme de la surprise perd les avantages qu'il avait d'abord obtenus sur les forces latentes de la résistance au mal, naturelle chez les humains.

Que le pouvoir appartient à Dieu, c'est là un fait divin qu'on enseigne depuis des siècles; mais dans la pratique, les hommes ont trop souvent compté sur les armements matériels, les plans humains, la force numérique, plutôt que sur l'aptitude à démontrer ce don de Dieu: la maîtrise sur le mal. Parce que la foi dans l'omnipotence était chancelante, notre civilisation dite chrétienne se trouve menacée; ce qu'il lui faudrait, c'est la renaissance du pouvoir spirituel si évident à l'époque des prophètes et des apôtres.

Pour concourir à la réalisation de ce noble objectif, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, a mis entre les mains de tous ceux qui suivent fidèlement ses instructions une arme protectrice à la fois nouvelle et puissante. De la Bible, elle tira ce fait démontrable: "Aucune puissance ne peut résister à l'Amour divin" (*Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, p. 224). Elle découvrit en outre que le seul pouvoir dont le mal semble être doué vient de ce que les mortels ne saisissent pas l'omnipotence divine. A la page 102 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Il faut que le genre humain apprenne que le mal est sans pouvoir. Son soi-disant despotisme n'est qu'une phase du néant."

Ce concept du mal est exact, mais il ne nous dispense nullement de l'obligation qui nous incombe — faire face à la croyance idolâtre au mal et la corriger dans notre propre pensée. Voici en effet un autre passage dont les termes sont fort clairs: "Le mal qui prévaut dans les sens corporels, mais que le cœur condamne, n'a pas de fondement; mais si le mal n'est pas condamné il n'est pas renié, il est cultivé. Dire dans ce cas que le mal n'existe pas, c'est un mal en soi" (*ibid.*, p. 448). Il est donc évident que tôt ou tard chacun doit s'éveiller, reconnaître ses propres erreurs et les corriger l'une après l'autre par la vérité, constamment accessible puisqu'elle est toujours présente. De cette manière, le conflit entre le bien et le mal se réduit à une lutte mentale; le champ de bataille est la conscience humaine, et la victoire soumet toutes les pensées à l'obéissance de l'unique Entendement divin.

Le mal sous n'importe quelle apparence est d'origine mentale; aussi la méthode qui réforme le pécheur en Science Chrétienne s'avère-t-elle également efficace pour guérir les maladies. Toutes les formes du mal ont leur source dans ce qu'on nomme l'entendement charnel; dès lors, il est nécessaire, si l'on veut mettre fin aux fausses croyances prises collectivement, de les manier séparément à mesure qu'elles se présentent.

A notre époque, il se livre une guerre totale contre les tendances autocratiques inhérentes à la nature humaine; c'est pourquoi le bien qui s'exprime dans le caractère des hommes doit s'allier plus étroitement que jamais à sa source infinie. Qu'on soit sous les drapeaux, qu'on travaille pour le gouvernement ou qu'on vive au sein de sa famille, il importe de reconnaître toujours mieux l'accessibilité présente du pouvoir divin dans toutes les circonstances humaines. Ceux d'entre nous qui doivent employer les engins de guerre modernes devraient se garder de mettre trop de confiance dans ces aides mécaniques. Reconnaître l'unité de tous les hommes sous le gouvernement de Dieu, voilà la planche de salut, le grand espoir des humains.

Comme le déclarent les Écritures, le Christ Jésus, le guérisseur et l'émancipateur par excellence, vint pour détruire les œuvres du diable et pour établir sur la terre le royaume de Dieu. En une occasion mémorable, il dit à ses disciples: "Voici que je vous ai donné le pouvoir de fouler aux pieds... toute la puissance de l'ennemi; et rien ne pourra vous nuire" (Luc 10:19). Aujourd'hui comme toujours, ce pouvoir est à notre portée; mais la Science Chrétienne ne nous cache pas que pour le démontrer dans sa plénitude, il faut que les hommes s'assimilent davantage le véritable esprit de l'Évangile.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire a La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Coaching Glamour

THE BOYS of Dickens's generation were coach-conscious as their predecessors had never been. Power over speed and efficiency of movement was then first becoming a focus of childish admiration: boys were ambitious to be coachmen, as later to be engine-drivers. They haunted the White Horse Cellar in Piccadilly and the General Post Office to see the coaches, as they afterwards hung about King's Cross to see the streamlined engine of the Flying Scotsman.

But the boys who were boys between Trafalgar and *Pickwick* suffered from a stroke of history such as did not disturb their successors in the next hundred years. For they saw the beautiful and impressive object of their childish love replaced by a rival whose aesthetic qualities were of a quite different order. A young man of 1836, whose earlier ambition had focused on the box seat of the Birmingham Mail, found it very difficult to transfer the thrill and glamour to the footplate of an engine on the London and Birmingham Railway. . . .

"Coaching" has thus become idealized in popular memory, not merely as a striking and picturesque feature of a vanished world, but because a whole generation, in which were many writers, caught by admiration of the coaches in their short-lived pride, was unable to work off in the boredom of adult experience the glamorous ambitions of boyhood. "The old coaching days" are largely the literary creation of Dickens, De Quincey, and Tom Hughes. It is often said that Dickens never really grew up: in this respect the course of history made it hard for him to do so.—From "The Dickens World," by HUMPHRY HOUSE. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © National Gallery, London

"JETÉE DE TROUVILLE, L'EMBARCADÈRE": *A Painting by Louis-Eugène Boudin*

LOUIS-EUGÈNE BOUDIN was born in Honfleur, Normandy, in 1824. His father was a pilot, and Boudin himself, for a time, acted as a cabin-boy. When Boudin père retired from the sea, he settled in the near-by town of Havre, where he set up in business as a frame-maker and stationer. His shop was frequently visited by notable artists, with whom the Channel ports and the northern coast of France were favorite painting grounds.

Boudin, who, in middle life, was destined to become one of the famous French Impressionists, studied painting in Paris, the way having been opened to him through a grant generously given him by the town of Havre.

Boudin's lovely pictures of the Normandy coast testify to his love for his native scenery, with its gay crowds of pleasure-makers thronging the beaches and the landing-stages.

The little painting, "Jetée de Trouville, l'embarcadère," shown in an exhibition of Nineteenth-Century French Painters, arranged in the National Gallery, London, is a charming example of Boudin's art. The ladies promenading in their crinolines and sacque coats, the fresh breeze filling the sails of the little boat and blowing a banner of smoke from the steamer at the jetty, the scudding clouds and dancing water, combine to make a picture that delights the eye and stimulates the imagination.

The French World Lives in These Letters

MERELY AS A literary figure, as a writer, Madame de Sévigné amply justifies her claim to celebrity in the greatest age of French letters. As a mistress of style she is the worthy contemporary of Molière, Corneille, Pascal, and Fontaine.

Yet she wrote only letters and wrote those letters as naturally as she talked. Just before her came Balzac and Voiture, who wrote epistles, after the fashion of Pliny and James Howell. Now, Madame de Sévigné knows that she writes well and takes pride in it, just as Cicero did; but, like him, she knows that letters, to be of any interest, must be sincere, must be written for matter, not manner. Hers flow from the heart direct, as she says; they pour forth all the passion, the curiosity, the laughter of the moment. Often she does not even reread them before sending. The far-fetched felicities of a laborious writer fill her with disgust. . . . She makes the whole wide world of the French seventeenth century live in her letters, as does Saint-Simon, in his Memoirs, somewhat later; and in Madame de Sévigné it lives more vividly, if in Saint-Simon more profoundly. The great affairs of princes and their petty humanness, the splendor of war and its hideous cruelty, intrigues of courtiers, intrigues of lovers, new books, new plays, new prayers, fashion, folly, tears, and laughter, all mingle in her pages and help us understand to-day and tomorrow by their deep and startling similitude with yesterday. As "human documents" these letters have rarely been surpassed.—From "Portraits of Women," by GAMALIEL BRADFORD. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

At the Threshold of France

MY GATEWAY INTO FRANCE was the port of Le Havre, in the wide estuary of the Seine, the second largest port in the country, outranked only by Marseilles. The largest steamers, flocks of gulls floating about them in the golden light, there cast anchor at the quays; and their passengers may descend the gangplanks, enter the special train waiting for them alongside, and within an hour after landing be on their way to Paris. After lingering on the quay until the last of my fellow voyagers had been safely shepherded into the train, all of them heedless or unaware of the attractions of this prosperous port, I made my way to a little hotel, next to the principal café of the town, in the Place Gambetta. April was here. Spring was in the air. Already the lofty plane trees, with their widely spreading branches, were beginning their summer task of making the square a cool retreat; and there, at one of the little tables under the awning, I sat down to eat my midday meal and to listen to the orchestra of the neighboring café.

It was a gay scene, and agreeably noisy. Merchants and clerks were taking their seats at one or other of the several restaurants in the square, chatting pleasantly with their companions; a group of sailors in their dark-blue uniforms reminded me of the fact that this is a naval base as well as a commercial port; and through the trees could be seen the funnels and masts of seagoing vessels in the Bassin du Commerce. The orchestra, with its violins, was playing a graceful thing of a bygone time, a thing of powder, patches, and perukes—the tinkling, crystalline minuet of Boccherini. . . . Other tunes were played, too, sentimental things of the moment, butterfly melodies that wing their way across the world and then perish obscurely. The minutes drifted by pleasantly. Mild rays of the sun came filtering down through the fresh foliage of the trees, making shifting patterns on the pavement. Listening to the music, and to the talk of the tolerant and urbane folk about me, to their speaking of trifles in such a manner as to invest them with grace and give them charm, noticing their considerate manners, a cheerful feeling arose within me. Once more I had set foot in a conversational country. . . .

After taking my ease there for a while, I walked along the bassin du Roi to the Grand Quay, where I saw barges and ships of many descriptions, their crews busy at various tasks, large oceanic steamers and smaller vessels that go up and down the river to Rouen and to Paris. The sea laps the threshold of Le Havre. Ships come here from all parts of the world; and even many of those that ascend the river have brought cargoes from the Mediterranean and the ports of the little countries on the shores of the Baltic. It was an animated and diverse scene. Seamen of many nationalities stood idly gossiping, some of them in languages that never have fallen upon my ears before; while others made their way among bales of cotton from New Orleans, sacks of coffee from Brazil, distributed from here all over the continent, and lumber from the dark and lonely forests of Finland. . . . These docks . . . are used not only for commerce but also for pleasure. Men, women, and children flock here in the soft declining light of summer evenings to enjoy the salt breeze, to hear the band play, and to see, across the wide sweep of the estuary, the glittering lights of Honfleur and Trouville.—From "Wandering in France," by EDWARD MASLIN HULME. (Caldwell, Idaho: Caxton.)

Spring Comes in Hudson Valley

(Indian Legend)

Mesa-wa-ba-sin,
Keeper of the birds,
Bringer of green to the hills
And the fields, having passed
Through the Gate of the Winds, now,
When the shad blossoms whiten the woods,
Turns his canoe on the River,
The twin-mothered stream,
Fed from the south by the sea,
The kills from the north,
The River which rises and falls,
Moon-gathered.

JANE DRANSFIELD

Design for a Day's Living

THERE IS A DAY that I have been saving up in my mind for a long while. It is a day when I am going to stay quiet and have nothing to do but look. Nothing to do but to live with the things that live with me.

At breakfast on that day there will be plenty of time; time to relax in the view from the window, time to be rested and carried by it. I shall watch the boats going down the river, and the water racing straight on the main current, curling back in the eddies by the banks. I shall watch the branches of the willows, golden with the running sap, as they curve in shining lines against the sky. And there will be no hurry, because on that day I shall not have to run and iron my blouse quickly before I go out.

There will be time on that day to see, really to *see* what shape the piano is, to sink my mind in the forms of the fruit in the wooden bowl by the window and to notice how many illusive shades of color live in the lights and shadows on the walls and the vaulted ceiling, which are supposed to be white, just white all over. There, at last, will be the walls and the ceiling real; I shall be aware of the neat molding of the one into the other, and of the angles of the balcony overhanging the fireplace. The structure of the little house will become an actual and a vivid thing, because there *it* will be and there *I* shall be, at leisure, not having to glance at it quickly and then hurry to mend my stockings.

After that there will be time to live for a little in the grape ivy on the mantelpiece, to watch the knotty lines of the branches and the slender curls of the tendrils, until the flowing rhythm of its growth and the repeating three-four time of its leaves turn to music in the mind.

Lunch will be poached egg, yellow and milk-white on tropical green spinach, and there will be carrots to repeat the yellow egg a little redder and deeper, and onions to unpack layer by layer right in to the tight-furled core, then fruit out of the wooden bowl—a banana, soft and vague and satisfying, an orange for its glowing roundness, and grapes for their stormy purple.

I think that after lunch Sabrina will come home, sleepy and secret after unknown wanderings, and she will glide in over the floor and pour herself out like cream in a patch of sun. And there will be time to be with her and to see her for what she is—the essence of Cat—lovely smoke-blue Sabrina, aloof as a cloud. And I think I shall go and lie beside her and smooth my hand along her supple side, and tickle and tease her till she opens her sunflower-yellow eyes. Then I shall read her the fragment of poem for which she was named:

"Sabrina fair,
Listen where thou art sitting
Under the glassy, cool, translucent wave,
in twisted strands of lilies knitting
The loose train of thine amber-dropping
hair . . ."

And I shall read it again and think it over and over, and have time to remember Milton, and wonder how a genius of such towering solemnity came to be entrusted with so gossamer-light a lyric. Yes, I shall take hours to look at her and think ". . . Sabrina fair . . ." instead of having to hurry away and finish my library book, so as to return it next day on my way to work.

Then I think that, as the sun moves away and the afternoon grows older, Sabrina will suggest to me to light the fire, so I shall, and we shall both sit beside it and gaze, and she will purr. I have sat with fires like this in the field and in the bush, but never in the house.

Once I went out with a big Westerner and climbed high into the mountains above the Thompson River. At dusk we came to a great pine lying on the ground under the living trees and burning all alone. We sat there till late in the night, quite silent, watching the tree burn. There was a little of many things in those flames—a little of snakes and a little of tiger lilies, a little of a fern and a little of a goat's foot—and now I never see red wavy hair, without seeing the fire of that tree waving red against the night forest.

But a house fire is different. It is as different from fire in the hills as Sabrina is from a mountain lion, and I do not know a house fire yet.

But I shall one day, only not today, because today I must run and iron my blouse and mend my stockings and finish my library book; and the shapes and sounds and colors and rhythms of everyday life must slide into the background again and wait there, as they are always waiting, only half discovered.

MARY BOSANQUET

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Intimate Message: Washington

What Does the Dirt Farmer Want? ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

Being something of a victory gardener myself, I have been interested in recent first-hand reports of what the nation's farmers are thinking and doing. Oddly enough, they do not always tally with what the economists and lobbyists here in Washington have been picturing to us.

For instance, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, just back from a visit to his Indiana farm, says it wasn't until after he started back to Washington that he remembered that no one had said a word to him about farm prices. And the farm lobby in Washington has been trying to make us believe for months that the Government would have to let farm prices advance to encourage farmers to produce, or not get the production.

Then there's the argument over the fate of the Farm Security Administration now fighting for its life in Congress. Chester C. Davis, the new War Food Administrator, said at a press conference the other day that he thought the FSA's endeavor to help marginal farmers up the economic ladder was good and ought to be continued, though he admitted he wasn't anxious to get into a "knock-down, drag-out" fight with Congress over it. Now comes word from the midwestern farm belt that only a relatively small number of farmers there will feel the pinch if FSA folds up.

Begun as a relief organization, FSA originally did for the sharecropper and marginal farmer what the WPA did for the unemployed city workers. Through its loans FSA helped to their feet many farmers who might have gone under during the depression. Food output this year would not be so great had it not been for the numbers of farmers that FSA had helped graduate from cash-crop to livestock farming by lending them money for the purchase of breeding stock.

Need of Financial Help Wanes

The farmer, faced with a great demand for his products, is now in much the same position as the WPA worker who finds all sorts of jobs open to him. Fewer and fewer are personally concerned with a need for Government financial help.

If not Government financial aid and price subsidies, what is the dirt farmer chiefly interested in?

First, he's interested in the weather. If anybody can do anything but talk about the cold, wet spring, he'll be greatly pleased. As yet, planting delays haven't been serious, though it will mean hard, fast work for the farmer to catch up with schedules. "Work has been held up," says Mr. Davis, "but not to the danger point." "Farmers are beginning to become a little bit worried because of the adverse weather, yet I believe that they are not far behind the average season in their work," Mr. Wickard reports.

Next to weather, the farmer's chief problem today is probably machinery. With a more lenient, understanding view on the part of local draft boards, manpower has been superseded by machinery as a leading concern.

Out in Indiana, Mr. Wickard says, you can still see fields of last year's soybeans that have not been harvested because of labor and machinery shortages; also a few half-harvested corn fields.

All the farmers asked Mr. Wickard about the prospects of getting more machinery. "The chairman of my County War Board told me that they had 10 times as many applications for corn pickers and combines as the total number he expected to get for the county," he says.

Joint Use of Machinery

Mr. Davis admits that the farm machinery picture is not improved even as much as the labor situation. New applications for more steel now pending before the WPB may help some by harvest time, but the farmer can't expect much real relief until the spring of '44, if then. In the meantime, farmers will have to club together and use each other's machines. Generally, the few new machines will go to those who use them on the largest acreages.

Protein feeds for live hogs, cows and chickens are another hurdle in the farmer's race to his food goals. Mr. Davis says there is "enough feed in sight for some time," but admits that if farmers continue to enlarge their livestock populations, there may be a feed shortage.

"All the people whom I talked to were very anxious to know what the prospects were for more protein feeds, and I had to tell them that the prospects were not all good," Mr. Wickard says. This is disconcerting news to midwestern farmers who have gone so all out on hogs this spring that almost every farm has its new colony-type hog house.

In some areas there is also danger of not having enough corn and grain for livestock. New England has already begun to import grain from Canada.

Most farmers are too busy to bother with many of the extraneous farm problems that receive so much attention in Washington, but farm machinery, hired men and feed—these are language that he understands and will write to his Congressman about.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Four Miles of Subway Nearly Ready ..... *By Dorothea Kahn*

After four years of building, and nobody remembers just how many years of planning and hoping, a section of the Chicago subway has at last become an actuality—at least for the 400 guests invited to make the first inspection trip. Those of us who traveled in an elevated train down below the Loop along the first four miles of completed tube April 2 are convinced that Chicago really possesses a passenger subway.

But the rest of the population will have to take our word for it. The turnstiles aren't clicking just yet. What we saw looked beautifully complete, but officials say there are still some finishing touches needed on the signal system and part of the track, so that it will be summertime before the homebound "L" passenger can take his train 40 feet below State Street.

When that long-awaited opening day arrives for this $64,000,000 project, it is planned to route north and south bound "L" trains through the subway on State Street. Not until after the war, however, will it be possible to bring west-bound Elevated trains under ground. Equipment for other parts of the subway system cannot be obtained now.

But the four miles now built seem very important in this City. They are symbols to Chicagoans of the overcoming of difficulties that have so long beset its transportation system. If it is possible to build four miles of subway and complete it in wartime, in the face of many years of disappointments, then it will be possible to find an answer to other phases of the City's transportation problem that seem baffling, speakers at this opening ceremony observed. Mayor Edward J. Kelly led the inspection ceremony when the train made its first stop. He was followed by others who have had a part in this achievement—United States Engineers, members of the board of eminent engineers appointed as consultants by the then Public Works Administration and a representative of Philip Harrington, Chicago's Commissioner of Subways and Superhighways who was not present.

We who were guests were invited to inspect the subway for ourselves and we roamed about freely. At the first station stop, we left our train expecting to sniff air that had a peculiar subway odor, but in this we were happily disappointed. An elderly engineer, who had made a similar inspection trip of the New York subway in 1904, commented on the remarkably good ventilation. Engineers of this subway explained that they gave a great deal of study to proper airing of the tube and have used forced drafts in many places.

The landing platforms of the new subway are practical rather than decorative in appearance. Due to priorities, about 24 per cent of critical materials originally specified were eliminated. There is no unnecessary aluminum or stainless steel trimming. Ceilings and walls are of white concrete; supports are of structural steel painted in colors; floors are of a colored mortar with a nonskid finish. To make it easier for passengers to spot their stations, a variety of color schemes has been used. One station is done in red, another in green, and so on, starting over again after the fourth. Fluorescent lighting, especially designed for this project, gives a cheerful appearance to the subterranean passages.

Smooth-running escalators take passengers from the landing platforms to the mezzanine levels where people boarding trains drop their dimes and pass through turnstiles. Something quite new in subway interiors—colored glass wall finish—has been used here. Built right into the masonry at the factory, this fresh and gleaming surface is said to be as practical as it is attractive. For this particular use, a gray glass has been made which blends with the gray Vermont marble of the ticket booths.

From the mezzanine level, stairways lead to State Street, shopping center of Chicago. On the day of the inspection trip, the entrances were guarded by policemen, but this coming summer, or even sooner, City officials say, throngs will be using those steps. The new subway is capable of carrying about 80,000 persons an hour, it is estimated. Its speed through the crowded part of the City is about double that of the Elevated.

To Change the Subject:

Wanderlust, via Easy Chair ..... *By Silence Buck Bellows*

Spring is notably the time for wanderlust. When the blue jay changes his harsh winter cry to his seductive vernal "Peter! Peter!" and the forsythia becomes a lemon yellow mist, human feet just naturally migrate to a ticket office of some kind, if it is no more than to go to the end of the bus line to see if the willows on the river road are green.

This year, things being as they are, there will probably be less springtime flitting than usual. But there is nothing to hinder opening one's mental travel book and browsing in it. So many of the events in it are illustrated, too, with vivid pictures whose colors gather beauty with time. Not the things you went on purpose to see or do. The things that jumped smilingly around a corner and called, "Surprise!"

With me, there was the time the bus left New York City at midnight and took its lonely way across New Jersy flats and marshes. Conversation among the passengers grew less and less, the lights were put out, and a cold fog curled and drifted outside the windows as we made our way through the valleys of southern New York State and began climbing the foothills. Then suddenly, a picture blossomed out of the night. We topped a rise where the fog completely disappeared, and there was a way station, whitewashed so that it shone like feldspar, under a great white floodlight.

We were not due to stop there, so we didn't even slacken speed. But the attendant on duty had come out to see us on our way. He stood very straight, motionless as a statue against the dazzling white, and as we hurtled by he raised one arm, stiff and high, in a silent salute. It might have been something from an old, old book. Out of the night, the strange, still, white picture in a flash, into the night again. Something never to be forgotten, and I didn't have to travel to the ends of the earth to see it, either.

There was another night journey by bus, over the hills of Ohio and Pennsylvania—a rather trying journey, because it was winter, and there was, for some reason not clear now, no heat in the bus. At about 3 o'clock in the morning we drew up at a mountain way station. Such stations can be very dreary, and there was nothing to make us suppose this one would be different. Dejectedly the tired and cold passengers entered the door. Then—warmth!

There appeared a long, low, bare-rafftered room—a perfect mountain lodge. It was filled with neatly set tables, and the chairs were covered with rose-patterned cretonne. Bright-eyed waiters and waitresses darted about, looking as if 3 o'clock in the morning were the best part of the day. The smell of hot breakfast came richly from the kitchen. And at one end of the long room a fire of five-foot logs blazed in a huge stone fireplace. . . . I don't remember anything else about the trip.

On a train going through the Middle West, I met a little lady who was traveling to the reunion of her school. Not a college, nor even a high school—just a country school of many years ago. She hadn't seen any of those schoolmates since she was a girl in pigtails, but some of them had become people of importance in the meantime. She lived on a farm and had worked hard; and, she confided to me, her husband had "really hated" to have her spend the money for the trip. But she just had to go, winning her point by a reminder of her contributions to the family income, over many years, in the way of butter and egg money; and she showed me a verse she had composed to be read at the affair.

The color came and went in her cheeks, and her voice was high and sweet with excitement. Dear little lady with the work-roughened hands, I have thought of you often since that hot summer day we sped across Indiana together. I hope with all my heart that nothing happened to disappoint or sadden or hurt you at that reunion of the little country school.

I don't know why most of my memories seem to have drifted out of buses. But one of the best was a return trip to Boston. The journey had been fairly long, and we were behind schedule. Everyone was a little tired, and as we drew near the city the bus was quiet. It had been a sweet summer day, but now, close to twilight, rain began to fall—slowly, quietly, grayly.

Then the couple just ahead of me began to sing—not ostentatiously, but softly, reminiscently, and to themselves. But we all listened. The voices were true and trained, and the songs were those that are tangled up in everybody's heartstrings—"Alice Blue Gown," "Babes in Toyland," "Then You'll Remember Me." The swift whisper of the tires on the wet pavement made an obbligato, the shadows and the rain fell deeper and softer, wrapping the bus and its occupants in a little interludial world of our own; and the sweet, low voices drifted easily from one tender old tune to another.

There's something very lovely about it. Just going from here to there—with a song.

Japan's Hold in Aleutians: Obstacle on Tokyo Road

Occupation of Kiska and Attu gives Nipponese reason to believe they are in position to meet attack upon homeland by way of the Kurile chain, only 1,280 miles from Capital of the Rising Sun.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Why have the Japanese held so grimly to Kiska and Attu at the western end of the Aleutians?

If the Japanese ever had any idea of reaching Alaska by an infiltration of the Aleutians, it must have been discarded by this time, in which case their hold on Attu and Kiska must have become purely a defensive one except for basing submarines.

There is, however, the possibility that the Japanese are firmly entrenching themselves on Kiska with an eye to the future. Should Russia be drawn into war with Japan, it is only reasonable to assume that swarms of United States airplanes will be contributed to the defense of Siberia, and will be dispatched to Alaska over a well-blazed route to Fairbanks.

Two Routes

From Fairbanks there are two alternative routes to Siberia—one by way of Nome and thence across the narrow waters of Bering Strait to the Soviet airdrome at East Cape being feasible for almost any type of plane. This route has the disadvantage of not being available during winter weather.

How the Japanese plan to interfere with planes using this route by holding Kiska is not apparent unless a major assault on Alaska is contemplated, in which case Kiska would serve as a stepping stone.

The other route from Alaska into Siberia would be along the Aleutians to Soviet airdromes in Kamchatka, the nearest one being located at Petropavlovsk. The final jump over this route would be too long for fighting planes to negotiate with Kiska in Japanese hands, and it is quite possible that Japan is looking forward to such a contingency.

Their continued occupation of Kiska also gives the Japanese reason to believe that they are in a better position to meet a campaign designed to advance on their island empire by way of the Aleutians and the Kurile chain of islands.

Distance From Tokyo

Their naval and air base on Paramushiru, the northernmost of the Kurile Islands, is only 765 miles from Attu Island, and Paramushiru is but 1,280 miles from Tokyo. So here perhaps we have the real reason for Japan's insistence in holding onto Kiska.

With the Japanese engaged in developing and defending an area of unprecedented extent, there seems no present possibility of their occupation of Kiska developing into a serious menace to Alaska or the Continental United States other than by affording submarines a base from which to operate, as it is understood the airplane runway which has been built is too short for use by other than planes of the fighter class and cannot be lengthened to any appreciable extent.

Nor has the presence of the Japanese on Kiska succeeded in diverting any great quantity of United States planes or naval strength from other areas.

Increase in Bombings

There has been a recent increase in the bombing attacks delivered on Japanese facilities on Kiska, fifteen in one day having been reported.

This increase may be due to the prevalence of weather suitable for such operations, and again it may be the beginning of a definite effort to soften up the Japanese defenses preliminary to a descent in force on Kiska and Attu.

Guadalcanal was taken just as the Japanese had practically completed an airfield.

Perhaps air reconnaissance has developed the fact that the Kiska landing field has reached a state of completion to our liking, and having let the hard-working Japanese do the work, we are ready to take over.

The fact that the Japanese consider it worth while not only to hold these islands, but also to go to the trouble of installing facilities of a permanent nature, lends strength to a widely held conviction that they should be ejected without further delay.

Last summer, Japan's persistence in occupying Attu and then Kiska was declared a face-saving proposition to assuage the sting of their defeat at Midway. Then the suggestion was advanced that the expedition could not be effectively supported and would peter out of its own weight with the arrival of stormy winter weather.

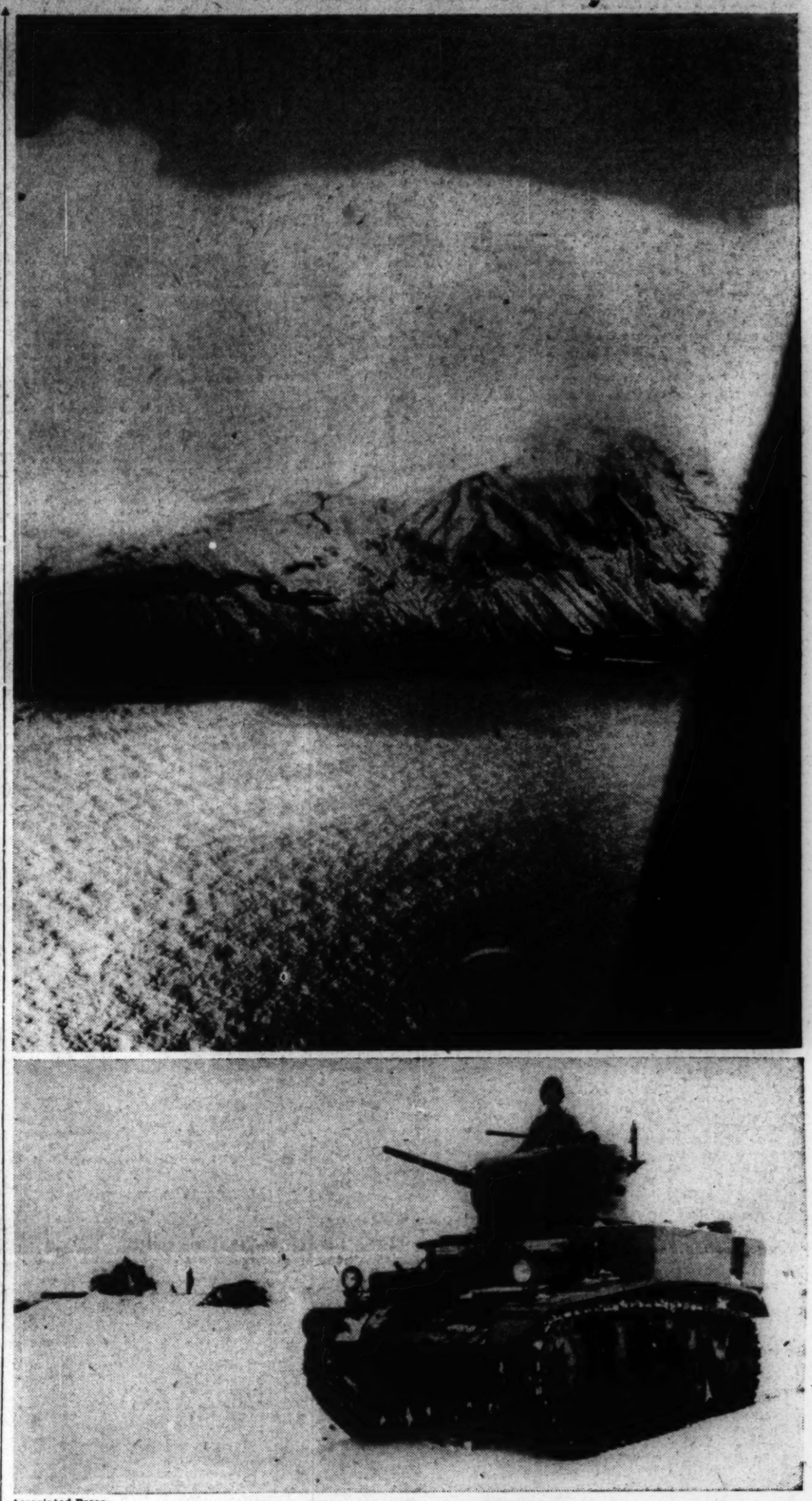
Firm Grip

None of these suppositions proved well founded, and Japan now emerges with a firm grip on a base which is within 3,000 miles of San Francisco.

Kiska has a good harbor, a fact which could not but have been well known to the Japanese, as the entire Aleutian area had been thoroughly explored by their fishing vessels, which had unrestricted access for years.

Doubtless Japanese strategists have given due consideration to the possibilities of conducting an offensive against Canada and the United States by way of the Aleutians and Alaska. In fact, they probably knew more about the pros and cons involved than did those charged with the military defense of the United States.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.



Associated Press

Scenes on Northern 'Road to Tokyo'

Upper: Three B-24 Liberators, operating from an advanced United States base in the Aleutian chain of islands, make their way toward Kiska and Attu on a bombing mission. Lower: An Army light tank rumbles across snow-covered terrain at an advanced base in the Aleutian Islands.

President Wants Comfort —Gets It in Business Suit

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor and one of nine newspapermen covering President Roosevelt's trip to Mexico and his tour of military centers

ABOARD PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL, Somewhere in United States, April 27—More notes from the log of a Presidential inspection trip.

The Commander in Chief wears only business clothes on this tour of military inspection. In cool weather he puts on his familiar naval dress cape.

At an informal "family" gathering at Warm Springs, Ga., the President was introduced as "The Man Who Came to Dinner." Basil O'Connor, his former law partner and Chairman of the Warm Springs Foundation, did the honors.

Falla, White House scottie, has a pal on the trip, an Irish setter owned by Miss Laura Delano, one of the President's cousins. The civilian photographers traveling with the Presidential party wear Army uniforms. In bright yellow lettering the words "War Correspondent" adorn their breast pockets and shoulders. They hold no Army rank, but are subject to some military discipline. This new procedure was suggested by the War Department. It was eminently welcome to the Secret Service, as it enables them to spot any potential imposter the more readily.

Secret Service Best Dressed

The Secret Service men are easily the best dressed civilians on the train, not gaudy but sartorally correct—always attentive to well-matching ties and handkerchiefs.

There were WAAC chauffeurs for all but the Commander in Chief's car in the tour of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps training center at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. The President's regular chauffeur, now an Army sergeant, was at the wheel of the White House car, as usual.

For several days the bands at Fort Gruber, Okla., were practising "Hail to the Chief" but few took the broad hint or perhaps knew that that piece was played only for the President of the United States.

Stephen T. Early, the President's secretary, was deeply moved by his visit with the Eighteenth (Blue Ridge) Division at Camp Forrest, Tenn. That was his outfit in World War I.

Mrs. Roosevelt, Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State; Philip W. Bonsal, Chief of the Division of American Republics of the State Department; Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, military aide to the President, and Marvin McIntyre, White House Secretary, joined the train at Fort Worth. Miss Delano and Miss Margaret Suckley, both of Rhinebeck, N. Y., cousins of the President, were on the train from Washington.

At present Mexican customs officials permit only $2 bills to be taken across the border. The Presidential train was not, of course subjected to customs inspection but only $2 bills could be spent in Montrrey. The reason is that there has been considerable counterfeiting of American money recently in northern Mexico. However, a thoughtful dining-car steward had laid in a substantial stock of those relatively rare two-spots and the curio shops did a thriving business.

Escorts for All

No member of the President's party was allowed to roam Monterrey without a Secret Service escort—not even the newspaper men. Ordinarily we are not accustomed to such extreme protection, but we saw that nothing happened to the SS.

Great care continues to be taken to keep the movements of the train secret. Even the chief Pullman conductor, who has traveled on nearly every trip Mr. Roosevelt has taken since 1933, does not know the next day's schedule.

The President thoroughly enjoyed his supper at a privates' mess hall at Camp Gruber, Okla. He had the standard Sunday night menu and it comprised chile con carne, macaroni, hashed brown potatoes, carrots, lettuce salad, bread and butter, sweet roll, and coffee. He told the soldiers he fared better with them than he does at the White House.

It is Mr. Roosevelt's opinion that rationing and military training will do wonders toward building a race of strong Americans.

At the Douglas Aircraft Company at Tulsa, Okla., where the President saw Consolidated B-24 Liberators and Douglas A-24 Dauntless dive bombers coming off the assembly line at a military-secret rate, more than 50 per cent of the workers are women. We were told that at many important jobs they learn more readily and work more smoothly than men. Absenteeism is exceptionally low.

Knox Discounts Air Raids on West Coast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—While reports from the Aleutians indicated that the Japanese were digging in strongly at Kiska and Attu, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox discounted today the possibility of air raids against America's West Coast from these Japanese outposts.

Secretary Knox said there was always a "very remote possibility" of enemy nuisance raids against both the East and West Coasts, but doubted that the Japanese would be able to use the Aleutians as a springboard for bombing West Coast war industries, because of improved American defenses and because, he said, the Japanese were "spread out pretty thin."

Air reconnaissance disclosed recently that the Japanese were completing fighter bases on Kiska and bomber runways on Attu. Repeated American air raids have blasted at the Japanese nests, with both Army and Navy heavy and medium bombers participating, 260 tons of bombs being dropped in more than 100 raids, but the Japanese have persisted.

Elsewhere in the field of naval operations Secretary Knox presented to his press conference a picture of growing naval offensive power. He said the aircraft carrier program was now "well ahead of schedule," and contemplated a multiplication many times over of the carrier losses sustained in beating back the Japanese at Midway, in the Coral Sea, and elsewhere in the Pacific. Secretary Knox inferred that several new carriers were already in service.

He said the Navy's pilot training program was "coming along beautifully," while in contrast reports from the Pacific indicated that the Japanese were running into major difficulty in training additional pilots for their air force. He said the Japanese were gradually improving the types of planes used against American Pacific outposts.

On the home front, Secretary Knox, anticipating an invitation from the Senate Judiciary Committee to hold his next press conference in its presence, following the example of Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, said he could "foreshadow its acceptance."

The Secretary declared he was definitely going to Capitol Hill to hold a press conference so that the Senators might see what went on. The Judiciary Committee decided yesterday to ask both Secretary Knox and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to hold a "genuine" press conference at the Capitol.

Secretary Knox prefaced his discussion of the Aleutian air raid threat with the remark that the "biggest news today" was the Alaskan weather, which he said was extremely bad. This coincided with on-the-spot reports revealing that whereas the Army and Navy were prepared to drop at least 50 tons of bombs daily on the new Japanese runways at Kiska and Attu, rain squalls and poor visibility had so hampered operations that only once during April had this aim been attained.

Antiaircraft fire is growing increasingly heavy on both Kiska and Attu. Col. E. H. De Ford, head of the 11th Air Force Bomber Command, declares that Kiska's concentration of antiaircraft fire is nearly equal to Malta's. One estimate is that at least half the total of Japanese on Kiska must be antiaircraft men.

Navy reports now disclose that hangars, some probably located underground, have been constructed by the Japanese, as well as revetments for plane protection. Continued air bombing has retarded completion of the runways and partially smashed surface installations time and again, but the building continues.

General military opinion is that the battle of the Aleutians has developed into a race against time for both the Japanese on Kiska and Attu and the Americans with their bases in the Andreanofs. No one believes that, when the time comes for an American landing force to dislodge the Japanese, it can be anything but a major operation, with the utmost co-ordination required between land, sea, and air power if casualties are not to be tremendous.

Britannica Completes Its 175th Year Despite Early Opinion on Aeronautics

CHICAGO, April 27 (AP)—The Encyclopaedia Britannica, which in 1768 termed flying a "childish invention," celebrated its 175th anniversary today with the knowledge that its nearly two-century-old definition was in a tailspin.

The Encyclopaedia was founded by a "society of gentlemen in Scotland." Its first editor, William Smellie, a "scholar" and close friend of Robert Burns, resigned because his associates had too many "new-fangled ideas," including the use of biographies of prominent persons.

When the Shah of Persia was presented with a set of the Encyclopaedia 100 years ago, the fund of information so impressed him that he added a new title to his already imposing list: "Most Formidable Lord and Master of the Encyclopaedia Britannica."

The volume has played its role in modern warfare. When the Germans invaded Denmark in 1940, President Roosevelt read up on the Danish possessions nearest the United States, Greenland. His reference was the Britannica. At Pearl Harbor, an officer who had been commissioned to write an article for the Encyclopaedia on "blockade," lost all his possessions but salvaged the watersoaked manuscript.

Britannica authorities admit they sometimes make mistakes. One edition of the Encyclopaedia carried an article on air warfare by a British general who was later removed from his command and called a "nincompoop" in the House of Commons. The article has since been replaced with one written by two American aviation authorities.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	6	59	58½	58½	— ½
Adams Exp (.45e)	4	12½	11½	11½	— ½
Addressograph (1)	3	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Air Reduction (1a)	14	42	41¾	42	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	8	5⅜	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	7	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	6	17½	17½	17½	— ½
Allegh pf $3Ocww	19	17½	17	17¼	— ⅜
Allegh Lud S .35g	5	24½	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
Allen Indust 3⅓a	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	7	156½	155¾	156½	+ ½
Allied Mills (1e)	2	21	20⅞	21	
Allied Strs (.30g)	15	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	1	84	84	84	+1⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1⅓g	8	34	33⅝	34	+ ¼
Alpha P Cem 1⅓g	5	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	1	80⅛	80	80	— ⅜
Am Ag Chem 1.20	6	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Am Airlines 1½w	7	64½	64	64½	
Am Bank Note 1⅓g	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	50	58½	58½	58½	— ½
Am Bosch (1⅓e)	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh 1⅓g	5	35¼	35¼	35¼	—1¾
Am Br S pf 5¼	20	131	131	131	
Am Cable & Rad	26	7½	7¼	7⅜	
Am Can (3)	6	79¾	79	79	— ½
Am Can pf (7)	40	175	175	175	
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	4	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	— ⅛
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	1	68¼	67½	67½	— ¾
Am Ch&Cable ½g	9	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
Am Chicle (4a)	40	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ½
Am Colortype .15g	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Am Crys Sug 1⅓g	1	16½	16½	16½	
Am European ½e	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Am Export L 1⅓g	6	26½	26½	26½	
Am & For Pow	4	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Am&F P $7pf ⅞ak	3	70½	70	70	
Am & F P 2pf	34	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	— ¼
Am-Hawaii SS 3⅓g	3	34	34	34	— ¼
Am Hide & Leath	1	4	4	4	
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	63¼	62½	63¼	+ ¼
Am Ice	1	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am Internat 1⅓g	10	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	10	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
Am Loco pf $3Ocww	1	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅛
Am M & Fdy .20g	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Am M & Met 1⅓g	3	9	8⅞	9	
Am News 1.80	220	32⅞	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	23	2½	2⅜	2½	
Am P & L $6 pf	2	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅜
Am P & L $5 pf	10	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
Am Rad&St S .15g	47	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Am Roll Mill .20g	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
Am R&S S pf 7	10	166	166	166	—1
Am RM pf 4½	460	64	63¾	64	— ⅛
Am Ship B 1g	1	31¾	31⅜	31¾	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	8	44	43¼	43⅝	— ⅛
Am Sm&R pf 7	90	152	151	152	—1
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	1	44	44	44	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	10	25	24⅞	25	— ⅛
Am Stove (.60g)	2	16½	16½	16¾	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1⅓g	1	24½	24½	24½	— ½
Am Sug pf (7)	1	104	104	104	+ ½
Am Sum Tob 1⅓g	4	30⅞	30½	30¾	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	146	145½	146	+ ½
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	54½	54	54¼	— ⅛
Am Tob B (3a)	3	54¾	54½	54½	— ½
Am Tob pf (6)	130	139¾	139½	139½	— ⅛
Am Type Fdrs 1⅓g	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Am Viscose (1g)	21	40	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅜
Am Wat Wks	60	7¾	7½	7¾	— ⅛
Am Woolen	3	8	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
Am Woolen pf (2k)	1	72	72	72	—1
Am Zinc L & S	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
Anaconda (1½g)	17	29⅛	29	29¼	— ¼
Anac W&C 1⅓g	70	27½	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
Anch H G pf 5	81	114	114	114	+1
Andes Copper 1⅓g	1	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M 1½g	1	39	39	39	
Arm Ill	10	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Arm Ill pr pf	4	58¾	58½	58¾	— ¼
Armstrong Ck 1⅓g	2	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅜
Arnold Const (1½)	2	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .10g	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	40	81¾	81¾	81¾	
Associates Inv (2)	1	33¼	33⅛	33¼	— ¼
Assoc Inv pf 5	10	103	103	103	+ ⅛
Atch T & S F 3g	28	55¾	55	55¼	— ⅛
Atch T & S F pf 5	4	78¼	77¾	78⅛	+ ¼
Atl Coast Line 2e	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	
Atl G&W Ind (3e)	3	27	26½	27	— ½
Atl Refin (.15g)	6	22½	22¾	22½	+ ⅛
Atl Refin pf 4	160	108	106½	106½	—1½
Atlas Corp 1⅓g	16	11⅛	10⅞	11	
Atlas Powd 1⅓g	370	60¼	59½	59¾	— ⅜
Atlas Tack (1½g)	9	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Aviation Corp .10g	60	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Baldwin Locomotive (1e)	13	17¼	17	17	— ⅜
Balt & Ohio	18	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	13	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	4	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
Bng&Ar pf2½ak	60	54¼	53½	53½	— ⅜
Barber Asph	7	18⅜	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
Barker Bros	1	8½	8½	8½	
Barker pf 2¾	10	37¾	37¾	37¾	
Barnsdall Oil .60	7	17¼	17	17¼	— ⅜
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	5	18¾	18½	18⅝	
Bayuk Cigar 1½	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
Beatrice Crm 1a	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅜
Beat Crm pf 5	20	104	104	104	—1¾
Beech Creek 2	10	29½	29½	29½	+1
Bendix Avia 3⅛g	11	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30g	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
Best Foods (.60)	51	14½	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
Beth Steel 1½g	16	63½	63¼	63½	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	+ ¾
Bigelow-Sanf 1⅓g	1	33	33	33	
Blaw-Knox .35e	3	8½	8½	8½	
Boeing Airp 1g	10	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	
Bohn Al&Brass 2	2	53½	53¼	53¼	— ½
Bon Ami A (4)	40	90	90	90	
Bond Strs 1.60	42	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
Borden Co (.30g)	4	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
Boston & Maine	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Bridgept Br 1⅓g	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	7	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	42	42	42	+ ⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr	2	1	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas 1⅓g	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
Bucyrus-Erie 1½g	22	8¾	8½	8¾	
Budd Mfg	8	5⅝	5½	5½	
Budd Mfg pf	50	97½	97¼	97½	— ¼
Budd Wheel (1e)	7	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
Buffalo For .45g	4	17	17	17	— ⅛
Bullard Co 1½g	3	25½	25	25⅛	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Burling Mills .35g	20	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
Burr Add M .60	6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	29	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
Bush T B pf3¾k	280	40¾	40½	40½	— ¾
Butler Bros .30g	9	8¾	8¾	8⅝	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf1½	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Butte C&Z 1⅓e	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	3	14¾	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
Byers pf 5.42k	10	80¾	80¾	80¾	+2¼
Byron Jack 1⅓g	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	12	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Cal & Hecla 1⅓g	13	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Campbell Wy 1⅓g	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Can D G Ale .60	7	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
Canad Pacific	10	10⅛	9⅞	10	
Capital Adm A	1	8	8	8	
Cap Adm pf 3	20	43	43	43	— ½
Care C & O (5)	30	95¼	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅛
Carriers & Gen .20	7	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
Case (JI) pf 7	140	137	136	136	—1
Caterpil Trac (2)	10	45	44¼	44¼	—1¼
Celanese Cp 1⅓g	12	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5	300	100¾	100	100¾	— ¾
Celanese 7 pf 7	10	110¾	110¾	110¾	
Celanese pr pf 7	10	125¾	125¾	125¾	+2½
Celotex Corp 1½	3	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	3	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅛
Cent Found .10g	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Cent RR N J	9	11¾	11	11	— ⅞
Cent Vio Sug 2½e	1	17	17	17	
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	39¼	38½	38½	— ¾
Certain-teed Prod	4	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Cer-teed 6 pf	180	58¾	58	58	—1
Chain Belt 1⅓g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Champ P&F pf6	2	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
Checker Cab	5	22⅞	22¼	22½	— ½
Ches & Ohio (3)	20	44	43¼	43½	— ½
Chi & E Ill	12	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A .59g	6	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
Chi Gt West	25	6¼	5⅞	6	
Chi Gt W pf 1⅓k	10	17	17	17	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	6	19¾	19½	19½	— ½
Chi R Is & Pac	10	11	7⅛	11	— ⅛
Chi Ri&Pac 6 pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Chickasha C Oil 1	1	15½	15½	15½	
Childs Co	7	2¼	2¼	2½	— ⅛
Chrysler Co 3⅓g	21	72¾	72½	72¾	+ ¼
City Stores	6	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
Clev Cinch Br 1⅓g	1	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	
Climax Mol 1.20a	5	45¼	45	45¼	+ ¼
Clev Cr B pf 5	10	104	104	104	
Coca-Cola (3)	3	99	99	99	
Coca-Cola A (3)	120	63¼	63¼	63¼	
Colgate-Palm-P 1⅓	19	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
Colo-P-P pf4¼k	60	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
Collins & Ait	5	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Col & South	80	12½	12½	12½	— ⅜
Col & South 1pf	230	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Col & South 2pf	90	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Co Fuel & Ir 1⅓g	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛

Today's Sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 1,125,305
1943 volume to date 198,609,278
1942 volume to date 35,804,527

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Col Br'cast A .30g	2	20	20	20	
Col G & El	82	37⅞	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6		58½	58½	58½	— ½
Col Br'cast B .30g	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
Colsen Pict 1⅓e	4	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	5	34¼	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr 3	10	37¼	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
Com I T cnpf4¼	150	110	109⅞	110	
Comi Solvents .60e	28	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
Commith & South	29	11	4⅜	11	
Com & South pf	24	56½	55½	56⅛	— ½
Commith Ed .70g	15	24⅜	24½	24⅜	
Conde Nast .40e	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
Congel-Nairn (1)	6	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ½
Consol Cigar 1½e	7	18½	18½	18¼	— ¼
Consol Cig pf 7	10	100½	100½	100½	— ¼
Con Cig pr pf6½	20	100	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
Cons Copper .45e	7	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	18	19¾	19½	19¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	3	96¾	96½	96¾	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	1	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Cons Oil (1½)	26	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
Cons Vultee 1⅓g	16	19½	19¼	19½	
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	12	25⅜	25¾	25½	— ⅛
Cons R R Cuba pf	43	8¾	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅜
Consol'n Coal	5	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
Consol'n Coal pf	2	66	66	66	
Cons Pr pf 4½	20	97¼	96¾	96¾	+ ½
Container Co 1⅓g	9	22¾	22	22	— ⅜
Cont Bak 1⅓g	8	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Can (1⅓g)	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
Cont Diam Fib 1⅓g	4	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	48	47¾	47¾	— ¼
Cont Motors .25g	16	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	13	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	
Cop'weld pf 2½	10	48½	48½	48½	— ½
Corn Exch 2.40	120	45¼	44¾	44¾	
Corn Products 2.60	2	58	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅜
Coty Inc (.15g)	19	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Coty Internatl	114	1⅛	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	19	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Crane Co cv pf 5	150	104	103½	104	
Cream of Wh 1⅓g	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
Crow Ck & S 1⅓e	4	23½	23½	23½	
Crown Zeller (1)	8	14	14	14	
Crown Zel pf 5	140	91	90¾	90¾	— ⅞
Crucible Steel 2e	1	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	4	79	79	79	
Cuba RR pf	100	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug 3⅓e	2	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	2	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
Cuneo Press 1½	2	22¼	22	22¼	+1⅛
Curtis Publishing	46	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Curt P pr pf 1½k	1	33½	33	33	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	23	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Curtiss-Wr A 1½g	1	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1⅓g	4	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
Davison Chem .60e	4	16	15¾	16	
Day P&L pf4½g	10	112½	122½	122½	
Decca Records (1)	1	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ½
Deere & Co 1.35e	7	34½	34¼	34½	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	3	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	32	17½	16¾	17	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	52	9¼	8¾	9	— ⅛
Den & R G W pf	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Detroit Edison .60g	10	18½	18	18⅛	— ⅛
Dlam Match pf 1½	1	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	2	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	7	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
Dixie Cup 1⅓g	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Doehler Die C 3⅓g	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h.80g	9	20½	20¼	20⅜	
Douglas Aire 5e	3	69	68¾	68¾	— ¾
Dow Chem (3)	5	143	142¼	143	+1
Dresser Mfg 1½e	3	2¼	26	26¼	— ⅝
Dunhill Int	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
du Pont de N 1g	9	145⅛	144⅝	145	+ ⅛
du Pont pf (4½)	1	128½	128½	128½	— ½
Duq Lt 1 pf 5	10	120	120	120	
Eastern Air L	7	37½	37	37½	
Eastman Kodak 5	4	161½	161¼	161½	+ ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	
El & Mus Ind .06g	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
El Auto-Lite 1⅓g	9	35¼	35	35	— ⅜
Elec Boat (1e)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	24	4½	4⅜	4½	
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	2	50½	50½	50½	— ½
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	2	53½	53¼	53½	—1
El Storage Bat 2	2	39	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Endicott-John 3	2	52	51½	51½	— ½
Eng Pub Service	11	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Eng PS $5 pf 5	40	78	78	78	+ ½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	20	82	82	82	
Eng $5½pf5½	10	80	80	80	
Equit Off Bldg	6	11	⅝	⅝	
Erie RR (1e)	14	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct (1e)	173	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	
Eureka V Cl 1⅓g	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Evans Products	3	9½	9½	9½	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	5	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1	4	37¾	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	5	24¼	24	24	— ⅜
Fed Lt & Tr 1⅓g	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Fed M & Sm 1g	5	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Fed Mot Tr .10g	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Fed D St pf 4½	20	88	87¾	87¾	+ ⅛
Fid P Fire 1.60a	3	49	49	49	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R 1⅓g	17	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅛
First N Strs 2½	2	36	36	36	
Flintkote (1⅓g)	11	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
Follansbee Steel	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Follansbee S pf	20	39	39	39	—1
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Food Mach .35g	5	49	48½	49	
Foster Wheeler	10	18¼	17⅝	18	— ⅛
Fost W 6pf 1½	1	20¼	20	20	
Francisco Sugar	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	11	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	2	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
Fruehauf pf 5	40	100	100	100	+ ¾
Gair (Robt) 1⅓e	25	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Gamewell Co 1g	10	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
Gar Wood Ind 1⅓g	29	6	6	5⅞	
Gen Am Inv .40e	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont 1⅓a	2	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
Gen Am Trans 2e	15	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .30g	24	8¼	8¼	8	— ⅛
Gen Bronze	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
Gen Cable	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Gen Cab pf3½k	570	86¾	85	85	—2
Gen Cigar (1)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	26	35¾	35¾	35½	
Gen Foods .80g	9	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅜
Gen G & El A	17	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Gen G&El cv pf	70	104	102	103	+1¾
Gen M 5 pf 5	20	133¼	133¼	133¼	— ¼
Gen Motors 1⅓g	37	50	49¾	50	+ ¼
Gen Motors pf 5	1	129½	129½	129½	
Gen O Adv .20e	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Gen O Adv A 3e	2	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10g	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Gen Pr Ink pf 6	10	107¼	107¼	107¼	
Gen Prec Eq (1⅓g)	5	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Ry Sig 1⅓g	1	19	19	19	
Gen Real & Util	3	1	1	1	
Gen Real & Ut pf	2	35½	35½	35½	
Gen Refract .30g	9	21⅞	21½	21¾	
Gen Shoe 1⅓g	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Gen Stl C pf 3k	180	78⅜	78	78¼	+ ⅛
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22	22	22	
Gen T & Rub 1⅓g	4	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ½
Gillette S Raz .45e	8	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros	40	9¼	9	9⅛	
Gimbel Br 36 pf 6	1	74	74	74	+ ½
Glidden Co (.60)	6	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	5	¾	¾	¾	
Goebel Brew (.20)	8	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF) 1⅓g	31	40¼	39⅝	40	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R 1⅓g	13	37	36¾	37	— ⅛
Goodyear pf (5)	2	98¾	98¼	98¾	+1
Gotham Hos (1⅓e)	37	9	8¾	8½	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	21	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Granby C Min .60	8	6	6	6	— ⅛
Granite C Stl .35e	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	150	33⅞	33¾	33¾	
Grant (WT) pf (1)	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	9	17½	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	36	29⅜	28½	28½	— ⅞
Gt West Sugar (1g)	13	26¼	26	26¼	— ⅛
Green (HL) (2a)	6	41¾	41½	41½	+ ⅛
Greyhound Cp (1)	26	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Grum Air En 1⅓e	4	15¾	15½	15⅝	
Guantan Sugar	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Guantan Sug pf	60	129	128	129	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	27	9⅛	8¾	9	
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	6	29	28¾	29	+ ½
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	15½	15½	15½	
Hack W pf4¼k	50	37½	37	37	—1
Ham Watch pf 6	20	105	105	105	
Harb-Walker 4½g	10	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Harb-W pf (6)	10	138	138	138	—1½
Hat Co Am A 1⅓g	4	5¾	5½	5¾	
Hat Co pf 6½	20	100	100	100	+2¾
Hayes Indust .15g	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	6	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Hazel-Atlas G 5	60	98¼	97¾	98¼	+ ⅜
Hercules Motor 1	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Hercules Powd 1⅓g	7	81⅝	81½	81½	— ⅛
Hershey cv pf 4a	1	108	108	108	+2
Holland Furn (2)	2	36½	36	36	
Holly Sugar (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Homestake Min	10	36¾	36½	36⅜	+ ⅛
Houd-Hersh B 1⅓g	1	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
Household P pf 5	50	108	107⅞	108	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	8	8¼	8	8	— ¼
Howe Sound (3)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+⅛
Hudson Motor	10	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Johnston: Old Capitalism Gone; Somervell: Munitions Far Short

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Eric A. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, declared today that "the old-style capitalism of a primitive freebooting period is gone forever."

Sharing the speaker's platform with Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding the Army Service Forces, at the initial general session of the U. S. Chamber's 31st annual meeting, Mr. Johnston in his prepared address continued:

"The capitalism of complete laissez-faire, which thrived on low wages and maximum profits for minimum turnover, which rejected collective bargaining and fought against justified public regulation of the competitive process, is a thing of the past. Those who would turn back the clock of history in this respect are as unrealistic in their way as the addle-brained paper planners of our economic salvation."

Mr. Johnston declared that political freedom and economic freedom are integrated and that what impairs one also hampers the other in like measure. It was no historical accident, he said, that political democracy and a free capitalist society developed side by side.

". . . Those of our planners," he continued, "who honestly believe they can curtail or abolish one without curtailing or abolishing the other are deluding themselves. They need only look at similar attempts in Europe to learn the towering truth that destruction of the free enterprise system brings hideous political tyranny in its wake. . . ."

The Spokane, Wash., industrialist declared that members of the organization must dedicate themselves to winning the war and winning the peace. Concerning the last point he said:

". . . We all have the solemn obligation to see to it this time that our children inherit the kind of America their fathers fought and died for. Not an ersatz America polluted by the very tyranny over which we have scored a victory, but an America faithful to its own unique way of life. . . ."

The U. S. Chamber which usually convenes in Washington, brought its annual meeting to New York City to find room for the 3,000 business leaders attending the three-day session.

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—The Army, instead of accumulating a surplus of munitions, is so far from its needs that it will not be able to furnish all troops with basic equipment until late next year, Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell said today.

In a speech prepared for delivery to the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the commanding general of the Army Service Forces asserted categorically "there have been no huge accumulations of stores which could not be moved overseas."

"In point of fact," he added, "we are still not free from difficulties in providing essential cargo for the shipping which is available to us."

Widespread discussion of recent reductions in the production program for the ground forces, Gen. Somervell said, has failed to take into account that the action concerned future schedules, not current production, which is still increasing at a rate of about $100,000,000 a month.

"Moreover, this rate of increase must be maintained through most of 1943 if we are to reach our goal," the general added.

Branding reports of a munitions surplus and rumors that the automobile industry was shifting from military to civilian production as Axis-inspired propaganda designed to slow up the war effort, General Somervell declared that "victory is not just around the corner."

He paid his caustic respects to "the drugstore admirals and the powder room generals," and said specifically:

"We are not neglecting the Southwest Pacific.

"We are not neglecting the submarine.

"We are not neglecting the civilian economy.

"We are not neglecting the rights of labor.

"We are not neglecting industry's rights.

"We are giving each of these, we think, consideration in its proper proportion and at the proper time.

"But the one thing above all else we do not neglect is the business of winning the war."

Overseas needs are being met, the general said, but we are providing our own troops in training this year with only a part of major critical items.

"However, our allies who have been equipping their armies for a much longer period of time, should be provided with their capital needs by the end of the year, although our own army will not be so equipped until late in 1944. As this capital equipment is provided, our production rates for the included items will be established to provide the replacement necessary for losses through normal attrition and through battle."

In the Southwest Pacific, General Somervell said, "We are getting out to General MacArthur every plane, every tank, every gun, every round of ammunition that it is humanly possible to send," but he added that the requirements of the troops in Africa also had to be supplied, and "we cannot allow fireside strategists to stampede us into neglecting one theater for the sake of another."

Pierson Says Future Of Industry Lies In Foreign Trade

DETROIT (AP)—American industry has "grown too big to utilize its capacity at a profit or give full employment to our people if it is limited to producing for the domestic market" and its postwar fortune lies in foreign trade, Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank, said in an address to the Economic Club here.

"The postwar period," Mr. Pierson said, "will bring new and powerful incentives to a vast increase in our foreign trade. This demand can be made effective only if the purchasing power of our foreign customers is substantially increased—in part by an enlightened policy toward the reduction of trade barriers everywhere, but principally by aiding these customers to release and acquire the great reservoirs of wealth they already possess.

"The keys to these reservoirs are American capital and technical assistance working in close and cordial co-operation with the people of other friendly countries. It will be the function of the Export-Import Bank to supply these keys under reasonable safeguards until private capital is ready to come forward. In this way we can assist America to new levels of prosperity and, by strengthening the structure of world trade, contribute to an enduring peace."

He said the bank, organized in 1934, has operated "at a substantial profit." On its books, he said, are "a total of loans and active commitments in excess of $640,000,000. Defaults have been negligible—there are none at present."

Freight Carloadings 7,8 P. C. Below '42

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 780,908 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended April 17.

This was a decrease of 8,110 cars, or 1 per cent, compared with the preceding week, a decrease of 65,597 cars or 7.8 per cent compared with a year ago, and an increase of 72,115 cars or 10.2 per cent compared with two years ago.

SEC Approves Dissolution Of Utility Service Co.

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission approved the liquidation and dissolution of the Utility Service Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York.

Under the plan, the bank will surrender $1,218,000 of notes payable to Utility Service as a capital contribution. Utility Service then will cancel the notes and transfer all its assets to the bank in exchange for its capital stock which will also be cancelled.

The assets to be conveyed to the bank include 35,000 shares of common and 6,621 shares of cumulative $6 preferred stock of Eastern Minnesota Power Corporation; 330,000 shares of Marion-Reserve Power Company common; and 46,483 shares of New England Public Service Company common.

B. & O. March Net Rises $6,008,597

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company reported that its operating revenues for March totaled $30,027,425, a gain of $6,008,597 over those of the same month last year.

Operating revenues for the first three months of this year exceeded those of the first quarter of 1942 by $20,081,810, the company reported.

The net income for the first three months of 1943, after all charges, was reported as $9,693,150, which exceeded that of the corresponding period last year by $5,682,323.

"After providing for all taxes, amortization of defense projects and fixed charges including contingent expenses," the B. & O. said in a statement, "the net income for the month of March, 1943, was $4,171,693, an increase over March, 1942, of $4,129,274. Federal income and pay roll taxes accrued for the month of March, 1943, amounted to $2,767,834, which is $1,290,713 more than was accrued for March, 1942."

Victory Loan Goes Well in Canada

OTTAWA, Ont., April 27 (Canadian Press) — Canadians subscribed $63,295,750 as their first day's response to the campaign for $1,100,000,000 in Canada's Fourth Victory Loan, national headquarters announced today.

Monday's results compared with $52,614,500 subscribed in the first day of the third victory loan.

Hardware Mutual Casualty Shows Gains to New Highs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STEVENS POINT, Wis.—The largest year in the history of the company was reported for 1942 at the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the policyholders of the Hardware Mutual Casualty Co. here.

Assets increased $1,618,688.93 to a new high of $17,567,046.04 as of Dec. 31, 1942. Surplus to policyholders increased $472,659.26 over Dec. 31, 1941, to a total of $3,606,738.17, also a new high figure. The general voluntary reserve was increased from $530,000 to $690,000.

Premium income for 1942 also reached a new high point and was reported at $12,902,478.40, as compared to $12,842,891.50 in 1941. Losses paid for 1942 were $4,815,428.64. Dividends returned to policyholders totaled $2,569,632.34.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. Quotations are obtained between 12 noon and 2:30 p. m., and may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6¼	7½
American Barge Line Co	9⅞	10¼
American Hardware Co	35⅞	37½
American Manufacturing	35½	38¼
American Manufac 8 pf	83½	..
American Wringer Co	5⅞	6¼
†Amoskeag Company	20¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	70¾	..
Appleton Company	34¾	37½
Applied Arts Corp z	3	3½
Arlington Mills	49½	53½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	34½	36½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¼	2
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	14½	16¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	34⅞	36¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	106½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	14¾	15¾
Berkshire Fine Spin 6$ pf	40½	..
Bird & Son Inc $ pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	17½	19½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	37½	40
Brown Co	1.85	1.95
Brown Co pf	29¼	31¼
Campbell A S Co Inc.	5¼	6¼
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	29¾	32½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅞	16½
Coos Bay Lumber Co	40½	43½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	21¼	23½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	33	37½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¾	25½
Draper Corporation	65	68
Dwight Manufacturing Co	18½	19½
Eastern Corporation	7¼	7¾
Eastern Corporation pf	19¼	21
Exolon Co	9¼	11½
Family Loan Society Inc.	10½	11½
Family Loan Society pf A	22½	25
Food Fair Stores Inc.	39½	42¼
Fruit of the Loom	20½	21½
General Fire Extinguisher	13⅞	15¼
General Machinery	25½	27¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9⅞	10¼
Goodall Worsted Company	31¾	34½
Graton & Knight Co	10⅞	11½
Graton & Knight Co7 pf	88⅝	90¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30½	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	32½	34½
Greenfield Tap & Die 8$ pf	84½	..
Greenfield Tap & Die 8$ cv pf	16	..
Harrington & Richardson	2½	3¼
Haskelite Mfg Co	10⅛	11½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	10⅝	11½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	11⅝	13½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	19⅝	21½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	34	38½
Hooker Electro Chem	32½	34½
International Machine Tool	7⅝	9¼
Keith George E Co	26½	..
Kendall Company	8¼	9¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	18½	19¾
Landers Frary & Clark	31	33
Lincoln Stores Inc.	19¾	21⅝
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Long Bell Lumber Co	40½	43½
Ludlow Mfg Associates	98½	102½
Marathon Paper Mills	38¼	41¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	58¾	62
Merck & Co	34⅞	36¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	110½	114½
Merrimack Manufacturing	39¾	42⅝
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	59¾	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20	23
Millers Falls Company	9	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6	7
Nashawena Mills	22¼	24¼
Nashua Gummed&C Paper	52¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	33½	35½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	69¾	73½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25⅝	27½
National Chemical & Mfg	5½	6½
Nilson Shirt Shops	8½	9½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	58¼	61¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	47¼	..
Nicholson File Company	33½	36
Nonquitt Mills	30¾	34
Ohio Finance	11⅝	13
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	34¼	37¼
Parker Appliance	12⅝	14⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	107	111½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	39½	..
Quincy Mkt CS&W 8 pf	74¾	..
Quisset Mill	43¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc.	3½	4
Saco Lowell Shops Inc.	24¼	26¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc. pf	26⅝	28⅝
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	47¼	..
Sanford Mills	31	33½
Submarine Signal Co	26	28½
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc.	51½	54¾
Tampax Inc.	4½	5¼
Triumph Explosive Inc.	3¼	4¾
United Elastic Corp	14¼	15¼
U S Envelope Company	53¾	..
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	111½	116½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	39¼	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	94	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc.	27¼	29¾
Warner & Swasey Co	10½	12¼
Warren Bros Class B	29½	31½
Warren Bros Class C	9	10½
West Point Manufacturing	42¼	45
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12⅞	14⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	106¾	109¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	88¾	91¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	98¾	102¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	76¾	79¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	101¾	105¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	88¾	92
General Water G&E $3 pf	38¾	41¼
Houston Ltg & Power	53¾	55½
Jamaica Water Supply	28	30½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	102¾	106¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	92¾	97¼
Kansas P&Lt 4½s pf	99¼	103¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	99¾	103½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	112¾	116¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	9¾	11⅝
Northern Natural Gas Co(com.)	22½	30⅝
No States Power Del 5 pf	111	115
No States Power Del 6 pf	54¼	57¼
No States Power Del 7 pf	58¾	61¾
Ohio Power 4½s pf	113	117
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	106¾	109¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	111¾	115¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	87¾	90¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	94¼	97¼
Public Service Ind	15½	16¼
Public Service Ind 5 pf	98¾	101½
Public Service Okla 6 pf	101¾	105¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	90¾	94¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	97¾	100¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	11⅛	13½
Sierra Pacific Power Co	15⅝	17¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	113½	..
Tampa Electric Co	21¾	23¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	100¾	104¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	100¾	104¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	98¾	102¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	13⅛	14½

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17½	19½
Beverly Gas & Electric	28	..
Brockton Gas Light	5⅞	6¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	102½	107½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	113½	117½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	85½	..
Conn Light & Power	33¼	37¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	20½	22¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2½
Fall River Gas Works	20½	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	32½	35½
Green Mountain Power pf	83¾	87¾
Hartford Electric Light	46¾	49¾
Haverhill Electric	23¾	25½
Haverhill Gas Light	10¾	12
Holyoke Water Power	15⅝	17¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	22	..
Lowell Electric Light	33½	35½
Lynn Gas & Electric	65¾	69½
Mass Power & Light pf	14¾	15¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	29¾	31¾
Narragansett Elec pf	85¼	88¼
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	93¾	96¼
N E Power Assn 6 pf	42¼	44¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	69¾	73¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	65¾	69½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	16¾	17½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	14¾	16½
Newport Electric	16½	18½
Providence Gas	7½	8¼
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	105½	110½
R I Pub Serv pf	30¾	33
Rockland Light & Power	6¾	7¾
Springfield Gas Light	15	16¾
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	99	..
Western Mass Companies	33½	36½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19¼	20¾
Bank of New York (14)	340	350
Bankers Trust (1.40)	46¼	48¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	81	85
Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4)	84½	87½
Chase National (1.40)	34⅞	36¾
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	45¾	47¾
Commercial (6)	192	200
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	16	17¼
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	44¾	46¾
Empire Trust (3)	58½	61½
First National (80)	1305	1395
Guaranty Trust (12)	295	300
Irving Trust (.40)	13⅝	14⅝
Kings County (80)	1270	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	28	31
Manufacturers Trust (2)	42¾	44¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	82	84
National City (1)	24	26
New York Trust (3½)	84¾	87¼
Public (1½)	33	33½
Title Guaranty & Trust	4¾	5¾
United States (60a)	1145	1185

(a)—Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (10)	1300	..
First National (3)	46¾	48¼
Merchants National (12)	330	340
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (3)	43	47½
National Shawmut (1)	32¾	34¾
Pilgrim Trust (1)	1714	..
Second National (4)	119	126
†State Street Trust (8)	235	..
United States Trust (.50)	8½	10½
United States Trust pf (.80)	15½	16½
Webster & Atlas (2)	47½	53½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	40¼	42¼
Continental Illinois (4)	68	126¼
First National Chicago (10)	319	333
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	31⅝	34

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	128½	133½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	84	88
Aetna Life (1.20a)	23½	24¾
Agricultural (3a)	72	75
American Alliance (1a)	33	34½
American Casualty	10¾	11½
American Equitable (1)	19½	21½
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	14½	15½
American Re-Insurance (½g)	84¼	86¾
American Reserve	14¼	15½
American Surety (2½)	84½	87½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	4⅞	7⅞
Bankers & Shippers (2g)	86½	89½
Boston (16a)	547	607
Camden Fire (1)	30¾	32½
City of New York (½g)	17	18½
Connecticut General Life (1)	30⅜	33¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38¾	38¾
Federal (1.40)	41¼	43¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	64¾	66¾
Fireman Fund (EF) (3)	77½	80½
Firemen's Newrk (.40)	11	13
Franklin Fire (1a)	27½	29
General Reinsurance (2)	45½	48½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	17½	19¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	41	..
Globe & Republic (½)	9½	10½
Great American Insurance (1a)	38¼	39¾
Hanover (1.20)	25⅝	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	93½	96½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.80a)	43½	46¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28½	30
Homestead	15⅝	16½
Insurance Co No America (2½)	76¼	78¼
Jersey Insurance (N York (1½)	39	41½
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	10¾
Maryland Casualty	5¾	6½
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	70½	73½
Merchants & Mfs of N York (.40)	6¾	7½
Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a)	45¾	48¼
National (3)	87½	90¾
National Liberty (.20a)	7⅝	8¾
National Union (3a)	169	174
New Amsterdm Casualty (.97½e)	25¾	27½
New Brunswick (1½a)	31½	33⅝
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45	47
New York Fire (.80)	15½	16¾
North River (1)	23½	25¾
Northeast Insurance	4¼	5
Northern (3a)	98	102
Preferred Accident	101½	105½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	43¾	45¾
Peerless Casualty Company	9¾	11¼
Phoenix (2a)	85¼	88¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13⅝	14⅞
Providence-Washington (1a)	13½	15½
Reinsurance Corp New York (¾e)	5¾	6¾
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	25½	26¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22¼	24¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	268	279
Seaboard Surety (½g)	47½	49½
Security (1.40)	39½	41½
Springfield (4½a)	123½	127½
Standard Accident	68¼	70
Travelers (16)	449	459
Unit States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	31½	33½
United States Fire (2)	52	54
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	74½	78½
Westchester (1.20a)	32¾	34¾

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. gDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc.	3.00	3.28
Amerex Holding	19.50	21.00
American Business Shares	3.10	3.40
Axe Houghton Fund	12.85	13.60
Broad Inv Tr of America	99.25	103.48
Boston Fund	15.78	16.65
Broad Street Investing	24.90	25.92
Bullock Fund	13.83	15.16
Canadian Investment Fund	3.00	3.60
Century Shares Trust	26.58	28.61
Christiana Securities Co.	2280.00	2380.00
Commodity Corp	8.73	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	32.75	35.50
Dividend Shares	1.17	1.29
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	19.03	20.44
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.40	12.24
Equitable Corp $3 pf	31.125	33.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	16.91	18.21
Fund Investors Inc	19.96	21.87
General Capital	30.29	31.57
General Investors Trust	4.82	5.20
Incorporated Investors Tr.	18.62	20.02
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.81	.89
Insur Sec: Insurance Group	1.09	1.20

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	32.70		S-1	....	35.30
B-2	27.39		S-2	....	13.99
B-3	19.01		S-3	....	10.46
B-4	10.04		S-4	....	4.68
K-1	16.56		K-2	....	18.37

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd. 27.80 ..
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd. 36.70 ..
Maryland Fund 3.85 4.40
Mass Invest Tr. 19.72 21.20
Mass Inv 2d Fd. 9.63 10.35
Mutual Invest. 10.24 11.19
Nation Wide Voting 1.22 1.34
New England Fund 11.72 12.63
Old Colony Tr Assoc. 16.625 18.25
Plymouth Fund Inc. .46 .51
Putnam Fund 12.80 13.89
Quarterly Income Shares 5.60 4.10
Railway & Light Sec 10.375 11.78
Repub Invest Fund 98.00 ..
Repub Invest Fund 3.48 3.89
Scudder Stevens & Clark 85.63 87.35
Spencer Trask Fund 13.81 14.71
State Street Invest. 73.79 79.30
Trustee Am Bk "B" .40 ..
Trustee Industry Shrs .72 .80
Wellington Fund 15.54 17.10

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.875	6.625
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.89	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.56	..
Diversified Tr C	3.45	..
Diversified Trust D	5.15	5.80
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.86	4.10
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.43	5.37
Nation Wide Sec	3.44	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.75	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.98	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.53	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	3.46	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.10	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.24	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.50	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.58	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	1.125	1.50
First Boston Corp.	13.875	15.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	113½	118½
Liberty Aircraft	12½	13⅝
N E Airlines	7⅞	8¾
Piper Aircraft	5½	6⅜
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6¾	7½

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	97¾	100¼
California Wat Ser	4½	1961	109	..
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	85¾	88½
Indianapolis Water	5½	1966	107½	..
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101½	104¼
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	97¾	..
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	99¾	101½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	99¼	101¾
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	98¾	99¼
Ser Sr Br W Ser	5	1967	97¾	100
So Bay Cons	5	1950	78½	81½
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	100½	..
West Virginia Wat	4½	1961	106½	108

Boston Stocks

April 27

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00a	Bos & Albany	94½	93¾	93¾	95
2.00	Bos Edison	28⅞	28	28⅝	28½
5.00	Bos Elevated	65¼	64¾	65	65
.80a	Bos Her-Trav	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
..	Bos & Lowell	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	28¾	28¾	28¾	28½
.75d	Copper Range	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
..	E Gas&Fuel	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4.50	F G&F pr pf	58¼	56¼	56¼	56½
..	E Mass Ry	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1.50a	EMBR 1st pf	106	106	106	105¼
..	E Mass A	13	11½	13	11½
.25a	Eastern SS	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
..	Isle Royale	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1.50a	N E Tel & Tel	104¼	104	104	104½
..	North Butte	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
..	Quincy Min	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
..	Maine Cent pf	27½	27½	27½	27
.85	Narr Rac Asso	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
.80a	Torrington	32½	32½	32½	32½
2.00	Un Twist Dr	31½	31½	31½	31½
2.60	Un Shoe M	68	67	67¾	67¾
1.50	Un Shoe M pf	45	45	45	45
6.00	Ver & M RR	100	100	100	99

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

Penna R. R. Net Up Sharply

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad announced net railway operating income of $6,823,484 for March, an increase of $2,146,362 over the March, 1942, figure. Net operating income for the first three months of this year aggregated $18,944,618, an increase of $6,449,841 over the first quarter a year ago.

'M' Pennant to Bethlehem Yard

NEW YORK (AP)—Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, vice-chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission, presented the Maritime "M" pennant and flag to the Bethlehem Steel Company's Brooklyn 56th Street Yard.

Hull Reciprocal Trade Pacts Win House Group Approval

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—The House Ways and Means Committee by a 3 vote majority, 14 to 11, approved today a 3-year extension of the Hull Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

The committee voted down all but one amendment, authorizing the President, at his discretion, to suspend the act's application to articles controlled by international cartels. The vote closely followed party lines.

Republicans Defeated

Republican amendments proposed and defeated were as follows:

1. To give Congress veto power over all future trade agreements.

2. To ban reduction in duties on any competitive foreign products "which will result in the entry of any such products in the domestic market at less than the domestic cost of production."

3. To provide that treaty concessions be extended "only to such non-treaty countries as do not in fact discriminate against American commerce."

4. Extend the act two, instead of three, years.

5. To "restore to American producers the right to litigate matters arising out of the trade treaties which they can demonstrate threaten their future security."

The Hull program, successful in its first major war test, has come to symbolize the machinery by which the constitutional two-thirds majority for ratifying foreign treaties may be avoided and a straight majority vote of both houses substituted.

As such its progress is being watched with deep attention, both at home and abroad, as a possible indication of how the United States will deal with the postwar Senate treaty power that thwarted President Wilson and kept the United States out of the League of Nations.

The reciprocal trade agreement program is up for a three-year extension, and otherwise expires June 12.

Treaties or Agreements, Which?

Under the constitution these reciprocal trade agreements, which are really tariffs, might be considered either as treaties, or agreements. The constitution is broad and flexible enough so that either interpretation could be applied. There is a tremendous technical difference between the two. For whereas, as "treaties," the constitution requires a two-thirds majority in the Senate alone, the same tariffs if interpreted as "agreements" under the act can be negotiated by the State Department, under the extension of authority originally given to the executive branch of the Government by a simple majority vote in the Senate and in the House.

The big issue which observers see forecast in this controversy is whether postwar agreements, after World War II, shall be handled in the same way. In other words whether American foreign policy shall be controlled by the President with the approval of a majority vote of the Senate and House, or whether the alternative system shall be followed, of the President bound by the limitation of requiring a two-thirds vote in the Senate. Under the latter system a minority in one House, composed of one-third of the Senators plus one vote, can block any treaty, just as the League of Nations agreement was blocked after World War I.

Constitutional authorities declare that there are plenty of precedents for the former procedure. Observers here expect Mr. Roosevelt, if he is still President, to present postwar pacts in the form of negotiated agreements, which the Congress can accept or reject, by majority vote in both Houses.

Vital Constitutional Issue

Perhaps no single constitutional problem is more important than this in the relationship of the United States to the postwar world.

There are complications as regards the Hull trade pacts, however. Most important of these is the recommendation made by Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Minority Leader.

The Hull trade pact program as now written, he argues, goes too far. Congress has authorized the State Department, in conjunction with the Tariff Commission and the President, to write tariff agreements with other nations, under certain limitations. But Congress, Mr. McNary argues, is unable to veto these agreements once they are negotiated.

It is significant that Mr. McNary, middle-of-the-road leader of the Republican opposition, is prepared to accept the constitutional interpretation that these trade pacts are not "treaties" requiring two-thirds approval, but are "agreements," requiring only majority approval. It implies that this powerful figure might not object to similar agreements, rather than "treaties" after World War II. The objection that Senator McNary now makes to the reciprocal tariff system is that Congress does not even have the

Yankees Still Look Like Best Outfit in League

BULLETIN

Pete Fox, veteran rightfielder, has been called to his Evansville, Ind., home for his selective service examination, Red Sox officials announced today.

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In town today for the local American League opener with the Red Sox, Joe McCarthy's New York Yankees, despite a host of strange faces, are right where you would expect them to be—at the head of the standing.

Typically, the Yanks staggered through pre-season training at gale-swept Asbury Park, losing every exhibition game that they attempted. But once the bell rang, they were off the mark like a sprinter, so that rotund Mr. McCarthy once again is dominating the April picture. As he faced the Red Sox this afternoon, Joe was the lone unbeaten manager in the big leagues.

Has Pitching

This is not an outstanding Yankee club, weighed by the standard of past Yankee clubs. Yet, it probably is the best in the American League. McCarthy has lost Joe Di Maggio, Tommy Henrich, Phil Rizzuto, George Selkirk, Buddy Hassett, Charley Ruffing and Lefty Gomez, the nucleus of a pretty fair ball club in any man's league. But the rival teams have been hit too, and McCarthy still has his pitching staff.

There are Tiny Bonham, Hank Borowy, Marvin Breuer, Spud Chandler, Atley Donald, Johnny Murphy, Marius Russo and Jim Turner. McCarthy thinks that Bill Zuber, Charley Wensloff and Tommy Byrne will take up the slack left by Ruffing and Gomez. Zuber, a Cleveland castoff, in particular, looks like a real pitcher. Chandler the other day came up with a one-hitter, the closest anybody has come to a mound masterpiece this dead-ball spring.

Base Stealer

Perhaps the boy with the best chance of playing a starring role in the weeks ahead is young George Stirnweiss, McCarthy's rookie shortstop. George has made the shift from second base, witn Newark, to shortstop in an admirable manner, thanks to the careful coaching of the Yankee manager. The newcomer's hitting is good. With a little experience he should be one of the best base runners in the league. A year ago he stole 73 bases for the Bears.

An early season casualty in the Yankee camp is Charley Keller. King Kong needs a long training session and did not get it at Asbury Park. Therefore, when he tried to make a quick start the other day he injured a leg. But McCarthy and everybody else knows that the fellow will hit once he gets in shape.

Dickey's 16th

McCarthy this spring is trying what Casey Stengel might call the Minnesota shift. Joe is using Bill Dickey behind the bat and Roy Weatherly in center field against right-handed pitching, and Rollie Hemsley and Tuck Stainback, respectively, in those spots when a southpaw is working for the opposition. After Dickey works himself in shape, though, it probably will be his job as often as he can handle it. This is the rangy catcher's 16th campaign in the American League.

Starting at first base and moving around the infield, McCarthy is playing Nick Etten, Joe Gordon, Stirnweiss and Bill Johnson. Etten is the former Phil and Johnson, like Stirnweiss, is up from Newark. Stirnweiss currently is leading the club at bat with a .500 average, Johnson is an even .300. Dickey, in his one game, has a .333 mark, but the others are under .300. McCarthy is using Johnny Lindell, who came to him as a pitcher, in right field. John is a potentially great hitter.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Braves were to open a three-game series at the Polo Grounds this afternoon, with the Tobin-Masi knuckleball battery working together for the first time . . . Big Charley Workman leads the Braves at bat with a .714 mark . . . Joey Burns is next at .500, giving the rookie clan a monopoly for the moment . . . Dick Newsome and Oscar Judd are ready to go back to work for the Red Sox . . . Neither made the recent eastern road trip . . . The Sox this afternoon were presented with a "T" flag for donating 23 per cent of their salaries to the war bond drive. This included the office force as well. The club is also flying a service flag with 15 stars.

U.S. Troops In Pacific Want Sports

HOLLYWOOD, April 27 (AP)—They liked "Mousie," and "Elmer the Great"—characterizations Joe E. Brown has made famous—but what went over biggest among soldiers in the Pacific War Theater was the comedian's motion pictures of the Georgia-U. C. L. A. Rose Bowl game.

Brown made this disclosure yesterday in announcing he will seek a fund of at least $5,000 to provide boxing gloves "for every post in the Pacific."

Sports equipment, he said, is sorely needed in the outposts where American troops await a crack at the Japs, and in this view he has the support of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Sports Necessary

"He (the General) feels that sports are a necessity out there," Brown declared. "The boys get a tremendous kick out of listening to sports broadcasts and reading papers which contain sports news."

Home from a 30,000-mile entertainment tour of the Pacific, the comedian reported that service men need volleyballs, softballs, basketballs, Ping-pong balls, and horseshoes, as well as boxing gloves.

In the course of his travels Brown met such sports figures as Jim Crowley, former Fordham grid coach; Doug Minor, ex-head scout for the Chicago White Sox, and many others.

There is local athletic talent, too, in the South Pacific, he related.

Natural Athletes

"The Fiji Islanders are the most natural athletes I ever saw," he declared. "They have some great soccer teams, and they play barefoot. One team went to New Zealand and beat the world's champions there."

Brown said the Rose Bowl films were so popular he turned them over to the Army when he left, "and I guess they'll be showing 'em for a long time to come." At one post the films were shown seven times in one night.

College Baseball
By the Associated Press

Results April 26

Fordham 20, Brooklyn College 3.
St. John's 10, Manhattan 1.
New York U. 6, C. C. N. Y. 5.

BROOKS FLANNELS

Even with all the hand-woven Country Tweeds, Hunting Pink Meltons, fine English Worsteds, rugged Scottish Cheviots, and all the other celebrated materials which we have imported from Britain over a period of many years—Brooks Brothers are, perhaps, still most famous for their English Flannels and other cloths commonly referred to as Flannels. This Spring, as always—despite wartime difficulties of importation—they may be had in Ready-made Suits in a choice of carefully selected plain colors and striped patterns.

Ready-made Suits in English Flannels, $62 to $88
Ready-made Suits in Domestic Flannels, $58 to $72
Sixth Floor Shop Suits, $43 to $55

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THE SECOND WAR LOAN IS ONE

Another Red Cross Drive

Wide World

Golf Lesson in England

Fred Corcoran, left, on leave as tournament manager of the National P. G. A. to act as director of American Red Cross sports clubs in Britain, here shows Master Sergeant John Diehr of Columbus, Ohio, how to hold a club. Red Cross girl looking on is Irene Stark of Shenandoah, Pa., program director at the Hans Crescent Club. At the extreme left is Howard Sooggins of Baltimore, Md., club director.

Tigers Continue Drive for Third Straight Title

Five games this week, three of them featuring Princeton's drive for its third straight title, will feature play in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League. The Tigers, who are currently setting the pace by virtue of two victories in three starts, will face Columbia in a return engagement tomorrow afternoon on Baker Field.

Saturday's schedule calls for a trip to Ithaca for the Nassau nine to face Cornell in a double-header. That same afternoon Dartmouth will end a fortnight's inactivity by invading Philadelphia for a twin bill with Penn on River Field.

Despite their favorable position at the moment, one more loss for the Orange and Black batsmen will seriously jeopardize their chances of capturing the championship for the third year in a row. With the abbreviated schedule calling for only eight games apiece this spring, it seems highly probable that the winner must take seven to gain uncontested claim to the title. Any tie existing at the end of the season could be played off only with great difficulty.

To date, the Tigers have split with Dartmouth and have conquered Columbia, while Penn and Cornell divided a twin bill. Most surprising event so far is the 3-0 defeat of Princeton's Roy Talcott by Ralph Bowman, Indian sophomore, on the first day the Hanover moundsman and his mates had been outdoors this year.

Statistics released today show, as is to be expected, that the pitchers are ahead of the hitters. Southpaw John Eide of Princeton tops the hurlers with two wins in as many starts. Likely candidates for the individual batting championship are All-League Third Baseman Stan Zarod of Dartmouth, Carl Almquist of Cornell, Paul Governali of Columbia—runner-up last year to the Tigers' Bill MacCoy—and Phil Paris, fleet Nassau left fielder.

Double-A Clubs Will Have Ball With Much Zip

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 27 (AP)—A ball with "plenty of zip" will be used this year in the American Association, which starts its campaign Thursday, President George M. Trautman said yesterday.

Trautman, upset a trifle by the furor surrounding the balata ball about which all the big league batters (but none of the pitchers) are moaning, checked up with the manufacturer to determine what was in store for the double-A clubs.

"They told me," Trautman said, "that they had experienced some difficulty with the cement in the new ball, but that it was being remedied. The new cement deadened the ball. But I was assured that all balls delivered to Association clubs would have plenty of zip—at least as much as last year's balls."

Trautman said each club during the regular season, would use about 150 dozen balls, or about two dozen per game.

Minor League Results
By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 10, Rochester 8.
Montreal 2, Baltimore 1.
Toronto 3, Syracuse 0.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

Open date.

Southern Association

Atlanta 8, Nashville 6.
Only game scheduled.

The speediest basketball player at Fort Sheridan is Erv Dusak, St. Louis Cardinal outfielder.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park Tomorrow 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. YANKEES
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2192

Phils, Dodgers In Novel Stunt

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, April 27

William Cox, new owner of the Phillies, has announced a novel stunt to help his team open its home season against Brooklyn at Shibe Park today.

He calls it an Australian pursuit race.

For the start, Cox says, all the Phillies will line up at home plate and the Dodgers at second base. At a signal, they start running the bases, in the usual direction. When any runner passes another, the passed runner drops out. And the race ends when only one runner—the winner—is left.

Dry-Land Diving Teaches Boys To Gain Confidence

ATLANTA, Ga., April 26 (AP)—The trouble with teaching aquatic acrobats to do their stuff, says Fred Lanoue, is that either their feet wear out or their resolve wears thin before they master the art.

So the Georgia Tech swimming coach has evolved a system of dry-land diving, which is practically harmless as well as practical. With an old set of football hip pads, a couple of ropes and pulleys, and an outdoor springboard he is teaching his boys to float through the air without landing all over the landscape—or seascape—at the end of their flight.

At one end of the ropes is the diver; at the other the coach. If the diver makes a mistake, his coach saves him with a deft snatch of the line.

"By checking on the large single rope," says Lanoue, "it is easy to let the diver down as gently as desired. With a competent man on the rope it is possible for a trained diver to do swans, back-dives, half-gainers, one-and-a-halfs, doubles, etc.

"It stands to reason that if the rope manipulator can ease people down from a swan dive to a tummy landing in the pit, it makes no difference how the embryonic acrobats twist or turn in the air. He has them under control and cannot fail to prevent any injury. Even that big trouble of beginners, hitting the board, is practically impossible. . . ."

"We have taught men, women and children—none of whom would ever think of diving from the board in the pool—to do front and back somersaults. The carry-over into water diving is practically perfect. Out of 23 folks who learned to do somersaults on the dry board, every one of them was able to do the same dive in the pool."

A big asset, says Lanoue, in writing for coaches in the Southern Coach and Athlete, is that the dry board permits use of tennis shoes. That helps, he explains, because precision is acquired only by taking thousands and thousands of bounces—"and with most boys either their feet wear out or their resolve wears thin."

National League

Club	Won	Lost	Pct.
Brooklyn	2	1	.667
Cincinnati	2	2	.500
St. Louis	2	2	.500
Pittsburgh	2	2	.500
Chicago	2	2	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Boston	1	1	.500
New York	1	2	.333

American League

New York	3	0	1.000
St. Louis	2	1	.667
Cleveland	3	2	.600
Washington	3	2	.600
Detroit	2	3	.400
Philadelphia	2	4	.333
Chicago	1	2	.333
Boston	1	3	.250

Jim Tatum, who formerly coached at Cornell and North Carolina, is now a Navy Lieutenant at the Iowa Preflight school.

T. C. C. and Wollaston Boast Several Exceptional Holes

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nearly every golf course has certain holes which for one reason or another serve as a sort of "proving ground" of long hitting, some just for the tee shots, others that bring forth unusual ability in linking up an extra long drive with a super brassie shot or a spectacular iron. The Country Club, by way of example, has three such holes in the fourth, 11th, and 14th of the championship layout, the fourth for its tee shot, the others for the combination. The ninth, also, gives a fine line on extra length off the tee, marked by where the ball finishes up slope across the lower valley. Followers of tournaments play at Clyde Park still talk about a tee shot by Phil Finlay at the fourth hole about a dozen years ago, when his ball carried more than half way across the green and brought up in the rough beyond.

Wollaston is another course which has an exceptional number of what we might term mind-marks of exceptional hits and one hole in particular which definitely characterizes power of carry better than any other individual hole of the writer's ken, and that is the fourth, the pond hole. It measures only 267 yards, which for mere distance is still within the range of any number of long hitters, under normal conditions; but the green is on an elevation of 25 to 30 feet, with a wide bunker to carry, and beyond that a six-foot slope. Any ball which sails over those areas and comes to earth on the flat surface of the green itself is a "big Bertha" for a certainty.

Finlay Drove Green

Only once have I seen this green actually driven. That was by Phil Finlay, while he was a student at Harvard. Many times I have seen it played by other mighty sluggers, like Jesse Guilford, Joe Lynch, as well as many of the greats of the pro ranks. Others have driven it, according to hearsay, but in most instances it was a ball hit in a groove to the left of the direct line and an overspin that carried the ball up this alleyway and then a rolloff to the right on to the putting surface.

Only the other day the club's new professional, Dan McNiece, hit a ball that carried to within a foot or two of the top of the slope leading up to the green and got a favorable forward bounce on to the cut surface, leaving him a 12-foot putt for a deuce, which he converted into three putts for a four, something easy to do on greens of the present skiddy character.

No doubt it has been driven by Eddie Gallagher, whose tremendous hitting powers were commented upon in these columns a year or so ago. But now let it be known that Wollaston has had a Wisconsin visitor who in two out of three successive rounds landed tee shots directly on the fourth, one carrying half way across the green and the other beyond that. His name is Don Elliott, naval lieutenant (s. g.), and those who know their national collegiate football will have no difficulty in recognizing the former Marquette backfield star.

Looks the Part

Some long hitters in golf don't look the part. Lieutenant Elliott does. He stands a tiny fraction under six feet, weighs 207 pounds, has broad shoulders and chest, hands of the village smithy, and wrists that look more like a strong man's forearm, wrists which he uses plenty in his golf stroke. He has been the guest of Francis Shea and stories of some of his prodigious swipes out on the course have been circulating around the club as freely as rumors from Goebbels' propaganda factory.

Those two mighty shots to the elevated fourth green are only a couple in the collection. Saturday the lieutenant drove beyond the flag at the top of the hill at the sixth and on this 477-yard hole he was at the back of the green with a drive and a five iron. His drive to the 500-yard 17th carried beyond the point where a normal long hit comes to rest. Again on a par-5 hole he used a five iron for his second and banged it clear over the green, across the driveway and out on to the fifth fairway.

More Than Drive

The big and popular athlete from Milwaukee has something besides a drive. One of his recent rounds at Wollaston was a 73. His biggest handicap in golf, to date, has been putting. But he avers that a few more tips from Francis Shea in that department (a master hand with the putter, that Shea), he ought to get results, after having been the owner of at least 20 putters since he took up the game.

The lieutenant has taken some rough treatment from our local boys, even while showing them up off the tees. In one round he was on the edge of the 457-yard 15th with a drive and nine iron, sitting there for a potential birdie four, when up pops Chick Connolly with a niblick approach from down in the valley right into the cup for an eagle 3. That was bad enough, but Saturday at the 17th was worse. Here is where Elliott went over the green with a drive and five iron, so had to pitch back for two putts and a respectable par 5. Then the deluge. Shea, home in three, holed for a birdie 4. Hal Booma from United Shoe pitched in from just off the green for an eagle 3 and Russ Todd, six feet from the cup in two, holed that for another eagle 3. The lieutenant wanted to head back for Milwaukee, where they treat visitors more generously. Booma, it might be mentioned, won the day's guest prize with a 78, and played better than the score indicates, so his companions say.

King of Norway Left Holding Cup

LONDON, April 27 (CP)—King Haakon of Norway yesterday was left figuratively holding a football trophy because no one qualified to receive it.

As Britain enjoyed the last day of its Easter holidays the King was scheduled to present the cup to the inter-Allied services soccer champions following a game between the British Army and RAF finalists. The game ended in a 2-to-2 draw, however, and the best the King could do was shake hands with all the players. No overtime was played and no provision was made for an extra game.

Service Sports

Track and field sports competitions this spring will be far more extensive than ever before in American sports history.

Army and Navy training establishments have programmed events that some authorities estimate will present performances by approximately 150,000 in the "varsity" intra-post competitions and by more than 500,000 in the various "B-team" affairs.

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(Continued)

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Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works, sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works at its office, 4th Floor, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, May 11, 1943 and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done consists of the removal and disposal of seven pieces of wreckage from Boston Harbor, East Boston. Charge for specifications is $2.00 which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty shall consist of a certified check for $200 payable to the order of the Department of Public Works or other security satisfactory to the Department. A bid bond will not be accepted. The successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond for the faithful performance of the contract in such sum as may be fixed by the Department. The surety may be a surety company or securities satisfactory to the Department. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: Herman A. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Works. April 27, 1943.

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European Classified

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T. MURGATROYD & SON
Shoe Specialist
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Agent for Sir Herbert Barker, Queen, Start Rite, Jaeger, K, Norvic, Lotus & Delta.
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K SHOES
EXTRA COUPON VALUE
C. H. BESWICK
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SPECIALISTS in HAND TAILORED
Clothes for Ladies and Gentlemen
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BROWN MUFF'S
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
FASHIONS
FABRICS
FURNISHINGS
DECORATIONS
MEN'S
OUTFITTING
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WESTGATE
PREVAILING FASHIONS in utility and non-utility Spring Coats and Costumes. A visit to inspect our Spring collection will help you to make a wise disposal of your valuable coupons.

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME
No matter what you may be requiring for your home, we are sure to be able to offer you the finest selection that is today possible, and at prices which create far better values.
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BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
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COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

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ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds • Bulbs • Sundries
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For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete Housefurnishers

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BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
18 St. Peter's Street, Derby

HARROGATE

ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

HUDDERSFIELD

Hatters & Hosiers
Tailors & Shirt Makers
OSBORNE & CALVERLEY
37, John William Street.

The Victorious work of Britain and her Allies is bringing nearer the day when you will be able to buy freely Good Cake and Confectionery from
BRADLEY'S
54 New Street & 8, Kirkgate
Telephone 1141

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BINGHAM
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
43, Otley Road, Headingley and 139, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds
Tels. 51632 and 26228

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

LEEDS

(Continued from previous page)

CAMOUFLAGE
PAINTING . . . DECORATING

Wetheralds Ltd. regret that for the present camouflage takes priority over painting and decorating. In playing our part to win the war, we feel sure that customers will understand why immediate attention to orders cannot always be given. When peace returns we shall once more be in the foreground with new ideas in DECORATION.

WETHERALDS LTD.
147, PARK LANE LEEDS 1
Also at London & Slough

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3561 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

SLOAN LTD.
of BOLD STREET
AGENTS for
RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
Large Selection—All Sizes—All Models
42/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 0116

BASE YOUR BAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let Us Call for Your Washing
Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
193 Smithdown Road Tel. Wavertree 568

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642, 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. & J. SHAW LTD.
for High Quality
New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.
70, Oxford Street, Manchester, 1

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

Hill & Eckersleys Ltd.
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Needham Ave. Chorlton-cum-Hardy
Manchester 21
TEL. CHORLTON 1069

DANIELS
High Class
FRUIT, VEGETABLES, POTATOES, FLOWERS, Etc.
FLORAL DESIGNS A SPECIALITY
Terms—Cash. Orders promptly attended to.
16A, Albert Road, LEVENSHULME Manchester

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
Fashions, Furniture, Fabrics
BLAckfriars 6666
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

The Cloister Press Limited
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Heaton Mersey, Manchester
RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone: HEA: 2251-2

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Whatever your clothing needs may be
Try
JOHN MOSES
of
GRAINGER STREET
Newcastle-on-Tyne 1 Telephone 20674

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

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NOTTINGHAM

Electrical Repairs, Industrial and Domestic Appliances
"THE RADIO DOCTOR" (Regd.)
CLAUDE B. BARTON, Ltd.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-33, Union Road Phone NOTTINGHAM 61709

ENGLAND

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
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"THE SMARTEST SHOP IN TOWN"
for
MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS' BABIES'
CLOTHING and OUTFITTING
Also
TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS
and Now
A Barber's Shop for Men
STEWART & STEWART
OF PINSTONE ST. Tel. 24288

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

W. E. FRANKLIN
28-32 ECCLESALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
Bedding Cleaned and Remade
Eiderdowns Re-covered
NEW BEDDING
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
PHONES 22681 (3 lines)

BAILEY LANE SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 21098
FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

WAKEFIELD

Coal, Coke, and Smokeless Fuel for prices or estimates

Upper Kirkgate Chambers

Scotland

GLASGOW

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PRINTERS PAPER MERCHANTS MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
Wilson Guthrie & Co
ST. VINCENT STATIONERY WORKS GLASGOW, C.2

COUPAR FURS
Attractive and Original Styles in
Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
In All Furs
241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Phone 2389 Douglas

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

JOINER WORK for HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
J.W.BLACK
Phone: BELL 1616.

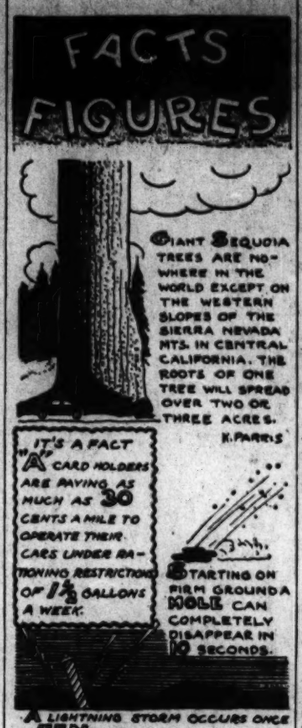
GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makers
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
220/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 141/143 High Street, AYR. 5, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2610

A. McVEY
Millinery, Coats, Gowns and Two-Piece Suits
Distinctive and Original Styles at Moderate Prices
781, Pollokshaws Rd., S. 1 Fb. Pollok 1427

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*


FACTS FIGURES
GIANT SEQUOIA TREES ARE NOWHERE IN THE WORLD EXCEPT ON THE WESTERN SLOPES OF THE SIERRA NEVADA MTS. IN CENTRAL CALIFORNIA. THE ROOTS OF ONE TREE WILL SPREAD OVER TWO OR THREE ACRES.
K. PARRIS
IT'S A FACT "A" CARD HOLDERS ARE PAYING AS MUCH AS 30 CENTS A MILE TO OPERATE THEIR CARS UNDER RATIONING RESTRICTION OF 12 GALLONS A WEEK.
STARTING ON FIRM GROUND A HOLE CAN COMPLETELY DISAPPEAR IN 10 SECONDS.
A LIGHTNING STORM OCCURS ONCE IN TEN YEARS AT THE NORTH AND SOUTH POLES.

Friendly People

Pueblo, Colo.

The two dozen children who attend Wilson School in the prairie country 20 miles southeast of Pueblo would like to know the identity of the airplane pilot who regularly flies low over the schoolhouse, dips his wings in salute and then drops candy bars—A. P.

St. Louis, Mo.

The thoughtful act of a public servant prompted this letter to the St. Louis Star-Times:

Let's award orchids to Motorman No. 3495, on a Jefferson Avenue streetcar, for his thoughtful courtesy in assisting a blind girl across the street at Jefferson and Gravois Avenues at about 5 p. m. last Wednesday. This happened in the presence of pedestrians who paid no attention at all to the girl as she attempted to cross the intersection. — C. B. G.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Dry Ice Can Be Used in the Welding of the Hulls of Steel Boats?

Dry ice (solid carbon dioxide) has a temperature of more than a hundred degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, and differs from ordinary water ice in that it changes directly from a solid to a gas without an intermediate liquid state.

These characteristics have been taken advantage of in constructing a 40-foot welded steel boat hull to prevent high temperatures (needed for the welding) from buckling the steel plates.

Four cakes of dry ice—two outside and two inside the steel hull—are placed as close as possible to the weld and serve to keep the temperature of the plates down to below the buckling point.

Where You Would Find a Substance Weighing 9,000 Tons Per Cubic Inch?

A recently discovered star, known to astronomers as "Wolf 457," is believed to be half a billion times as heavy as water.

At that rate, a single cubic inch of this amazing star would weigh 9,000 tons. If a chunk of this substance were placed on the surface of the earth it would immediately sink toward our globe's core, like lead shot into a mound of whipped cream, for the earth's crust would not be strong enough to support the weight of so enormous a mass pressing against so small an area as a single square inch.

How Colors May Be Matched Photoelectrically

An electronic machine, called a photoelectric spectrometer, has been developed which can distinguish between 2,000,000 shades of color.

The machine uses electrons to measure color wavelengths and records the results in the form of a curve on graph paper. By comparing the curves drawn by this machine, the operator can match colors with unvarying precision.

It is a big stride toward color standardization, for colored chips or samples may fade under different temperatures and conditions of handling and so prove unreliable. —W. P. Keasbey.

Just for Fun— Roamer Keller

"The town let the Salvage Committee have his horse."

In Lighter Vein

Required

Caller: "I am so sorry your mistress is out. Do you think she will be at home this evening?"

Maid: "She'll have to be; it's my night out."—Exchange.

Adds Interest

Husband (irritably): "That's the second time you've asked what trumps are, dear."

Wife (sweetly): "Well, you want me to show a little interest in the game, don't you, dear?"—Exchange.

Brevities

Punch ©: It has been asked why women habitually hold their chins when thinking. Can it be to prevent themselves from interrupting?

Detroit News: Step No. 1 in successful Victory Gardening is hunting up a lot whose topsoil hasn't been hauled away to improve the near-by lawns.

Scanlan in Buffalo News: Tact: If she has two hats sent home, ask her casually if she doesn't think the more expensive one makes her look older.

Coats of Arms of United Nations

This is the twentieth article in a series of thirty explaining the symbols of the United Nations.

By Margaret Whittemore

20—Yugoslavia

The coat of arms of Yugoslavia dates from 1918 when the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes united in forming one independent Slavic State, thus fulfilling a dream of centuries. This new State chose as its emblem of victory and strength a double-headed eagle, which also represents double empire. It shows the union of these old Slav races, who, maintaining their racial identities, determined to sever their relations with the old Austrian Empire and set up a new government, based on historical traditions of self-government. On the breast of the eagle are the arms of Serbia, Croatia, and Slavonia.

To people of every age the eagle has had a universal appeal as the embodiment of freedom and power. It was engraved on the tablets and seals of the Sumerian leaders three thousand years before the Christian era, and was carried as a military standard by the army. The eagle appeared on the seal of the King of Ur of the Chaldees, and took its place in double-headed form in Hittite art. It was stamped on certain Mohammedan coins, emblazoned on the chariots of warriors and the shields of knights, and so on into modern times.

The coat of arms of Yugoslavia has as a background a red robe lined with ermine and fringed with gold. It is surmounted by a royal crown. The arms appear on the blue, white, and red-striped ensign of Yugoslavia, but are omitted from the National and Merchant flags.

(Tomorrow: Cuba)

Dust Off Grandpa's Dominoes!

Old-Fashioned Parlor Games Again Popular

Associated Press Features

The young folks have moved back into the parlor, dusted off grandfather's chess, dominoes and checkers and become game-conscious again. It's part of the general re-discovery of the home, induced by gasoline rationing and high taxes.

Big stores say that Monopoly, always a big-seller, and Bonanza are still among the most popular games on the market. Jigsaw puzzles and quiz games are going strong and even Mah Jong had a sputtering revival for a while. Children have been concentrating on war games like Conflict, which offers a battle of the land, sea and air, and Round The World.

Believing that home and community in wartime need recreation to relieve tension and anxiety, the National Recreation Association has published a booklet, Home Play in Wartime, which contains instructions for nearly every game from Jackstraws to Chinese Hop.

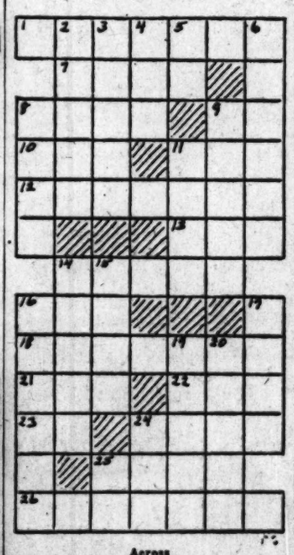
Many Americans, particularly in cities, had been living in such a whirl that they'd forgotten about neighbors—until car pools and warden meetings started a revival of neighborly interest. Now there are groups meeting regularly to play old-fashioned games.

Strangely, a decrease in book-reading has been reported, especially in industrial areas. Busy war workers are just too tired to read, it is said at the New York Public Library, although younger readers are said to be interested in technical works or war correspondents' books.

The importance of playing games as a morale-booster is stressed by many industries where recreational facilities of all types are provided even during the working day.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

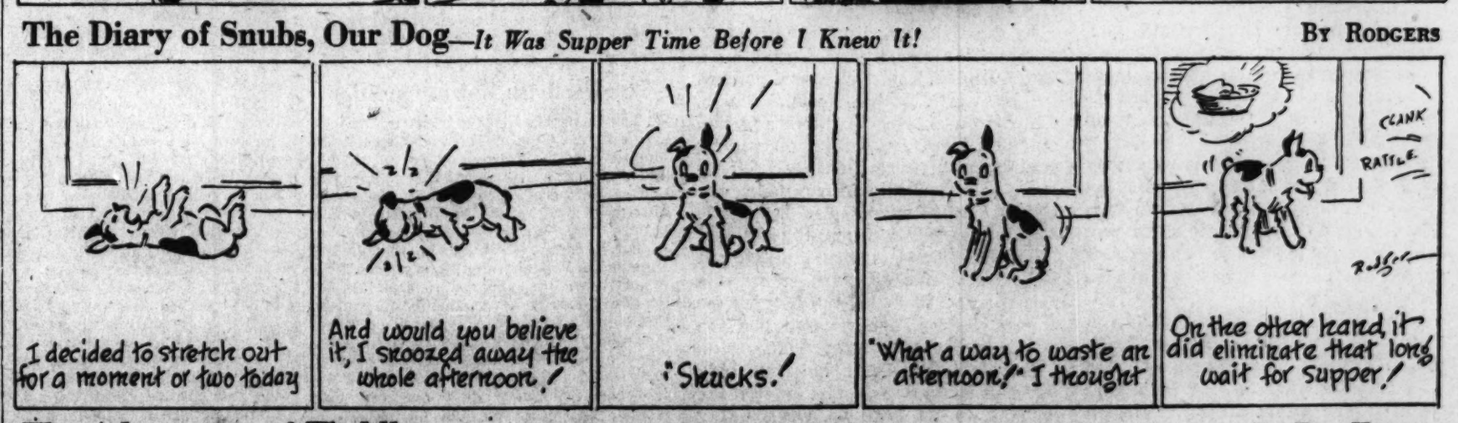
1—Who received invitation delivered by Fish-Footman?
7—Black-throated diver is what?
8—What is a movement transmitted to something?
9—What Italian river empties by several mouths into Adriatic?
10—Vase.
11—Pronoun.
13—Borrah Minevitch's players are known as what?
15—"Lightfoot" was middle name of what American patriot?
16—Regina Giddens is prinipal character in "The Little ——."
18—What Greek god was patron of shepherds, hunters, fishermen, etc.?
19—What political name was given to Lucy Sacheverell by Richard Lovelace?
21—Deen character.
22—Mongrel dog is what?
23—Sermon on the Mount is found in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
24—Vessel's cargo is stowed where?
25—"Carroling" is a process associated with what articles of apparel?
26—Kurvenal is friend and servant to what Wagnerian hero?

Down

2—An extremist is also what?
3—What would interest a numismatist?
4—What Biblical mountain is associated with Aaron?
5—Half an em is what?
6—What do you call a married person, husband or wife?
8—Hawaiians use a board to ride what?
9—Who are the inhabitants of Kuwait?
11—What American university has a bulldog for its mascot?
14—What Wagnerian hero is a philosopher?
15—Formerly.
16—Earth on which we live is what?
17—What implement raises a nap on cloth?
19—Who wrote "The Talisman"?
20—What city of Oklahoma is center of vast oil-producing region?
24—Possession.
25—Hawaiian Islands (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— BERLIN -- GÖRING SAYS THAT JUST TO LOOK AT HITLER'S FACE IS AN INSPIRATION TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE:


WELL, HERE'S THEIR INSPIRATION
PERHAPS GESTAPO CHIEF HIMMLER ALSO INSPIRES THEM
OR MAYBE IT'S LOUDSPEAKER GOEBBELS
COULD BE THE FACE OF TOJO THAT INSPIRES THE JAPS TO ACTS OF BARBARISM
L.F. VAN HELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Spring! Can It Be Here at Last?*

By Le Pelley

SOME DAY, EH ?!
AH YES — TODAY IS TRULY SPRING !
ONE FEELS THE POETRY OF NATURE ....
OH SURE
POETRY !
OH-OH..
HE WON'T BE GOOD FOR ANYTHING NOW TILL THIS IS OVER !!
SPRING... RING... SING... PING..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Was Supper Time Before I Knew It!*

By Rodgers

I decided to stretch out for a moment or two today
And would you believe it, I snoozed away the whole afternoon!
"Snucks!
"What a way to waste an afternoon!" I thought
CLANK RATTLE
On the other hand, it did eliminate that long wait for supper!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Ducklings Are Not Letter Perfect*

By The Hagers

I walked with Betsy at my side. The Drakeville "D" she gripped with pride.
Said Bud, "Where did you get that 'D'?" "From Waddles," she said graciously.
"Give one to me, and Bob and Bill?" "Have you done something for Drakeville?
I don't give 'D's away,—they're earned. You're not 'D'pendable, I've learned."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Playing Hitler's Game

Two wrongs don't make a right and two blunders by Allied Governments don't add up to a joint diplomatic success. Apparently both Russia and the Polish Government-in-exile hoped to gain by making an issue of Berlin's story about finding 12,000 Polish officers murdered and buried in one grave near Smolensk. Both stand to lose.

The Nazis—those well-known protectors of Poles—have been filling the air waves of Europe with claims that the Russians did it. The Sikorski Government accepted the suggestion of Berlin for an investigation by the International Red Cross. Moscow takes this as collaborating with the Germans and decides to do its bit by breaking off relations with the Polish Government. The net result is shock and dismay among the United Nations peoples and a diplomatic gain for the Nazis that may count as much as a military advance.

The Nazi story was concocted with diabolical cunning. There are thousands of Polish officers missing. The Poles have a traditional suspicion of Russia and have been exasperated by a whole series of Russian actions since the partition of 1939. Moscow's reputation is not such as to make the world say at once, "This couldn't have happened." Yet Stalin might easily believe that he could advance his own claims and discredit the Polish Government-in-exile by seizing on its mistake in making an issue of this Nazi story.

Most conveniently for Berlin, the truth could hardly be determined one way or the other under present conditions. Certainly any inquiry operating in German-occupied territory would have difficulty in proving that the mass murder was really committed by the Nazis, as another instance of their regard for the Poles. But it could divert attention from the wholesale killings for which Berlin has been responsible. In any case, every bit of attention given the story, every ounce of its poison taken in by the Allies, would serve to confuse and divide.

For the United Nations the first effort should be to uncover and nullify the Nazi design. It would be a mistake to magnify the mistake of the Polish Government. It would be equally harmful to allow Russia's hasty action to arouse old animosities. British-American effort, official and unofficial, should be to compose in so far as possible the Russo-Polish controversy, putting some pressures on both disputants.

Each will lose far more by playing Hitler's game than it can gain at the expense of the other. The Polish-Russian dispute is far sharper than the de Gaulle-Giraud differences. Ultimately it will have to be thoroughly aired and decided, preferably by reason and arbitration. But at present—like the Berlin story—it cannot be either fully investigated or finally settled. There is first a war to be won. The present diplomatic victory of Hitler can be rendered temporary and of relatively small effect if the Allied peoples, refusing to be diverted by secondary issues, will keep their eye on the ball.

Pardon My Rayons

No one mentions it—much. No one really complains; it's not that important. But women find themselves wondering, with a rueful eye on the heavy luster of their rayon hosiery, what the little silk worms are doing these days.

There's no grouching, mind you. And their curiosity is not concern. What must be endured temporarily will be endured, even though it happens to be stockings that bag at the knees and sag at the ankles.

American women aren't the only ones who must endure. In London, the hosiery picture is no brighter. In fact, it has reached the problem state where even the dignified House of Commons paused in its war deliberations to give it consideration.

"A modern stocking will run if you merely wink at it," reported Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, who admitted that he had been kept well-informed on the subject by British women. The House brightened, however, as he assured its members that better utility stockings now are in production and will be available soon. He attributed the poor quality of the present supply to the fact that British manufacturers are just learning how to produce them, having imported these rayon products before the war.

American women, too, are trying to grin and wear 'em through the experimental stage of American production. Funny how long it seems to take to catch up to a worm—and an Axis worm, too!

Congress and the Trade Pacts

It could prove a serious mistake, as Walter Lippmann points out, to make the attitude of Congress toward the Hull trade agreement program a sort of test case on Congressional attitudes toward all postwar co-operation. Following Mr. Lippmann's reasoning a step further, one may agree that the enlistment of Congress in the task of building the machinery of co-operation is necessary. Attempts to exclude Congress from this task may have disastrous consequences.

To recognize this, however, is not to say that the demand by certain members of Congress that it approve or disapprove agreements reached under the Reciprocal Trade Act is a sign of wholesome Congressional interest in international co-operation. Nor is it to say, because Congress could play a useful part in the building of the postwar world, that it will exert a helpful influence over details of reciprocal trade agreements.

These agreements will be more difficult to negotiate if other countries must lay their cards on the table while the United States keeps its hand hidden. And this would be the effect of waiting on Congressional approval after each agreement had been negotiated. Moreover, tariff-making is a peculiarly sectional interest. The tariff traditionally has been subject to "log-rolling"—the swapping of support among Congressmen for tariffs protecting products of their own States.

What might be left of any trade agreement, no matter how wisely conceived for the general good, when its approval depended on the usual practices of Congressional tariff-making, is sad to contemplate. Much good has been accomplished by the reciprocal trade program. It has operated under the authority of Congress but free from the interference of Congressmen, and therefore of heavy pressures from special interests. The Act should be extended in its present form.

A Victory—and a Defeat

The public is relieved that the strikers at the Celanese plant in Newark, New Jersey, have acceded to President Roosevelt's request that they go back to work. Following the failure of three appeals by the War Labor Board, this action is seen as an eleventh-hour victory for the President's somewhat loose machinery for adjusting wartime labor troubles. It is not so readily recognized as a defeat for John L. Lewis in his efforts to develop a third national labor movement.

On the wide front, workers are being called on to choose between Mr. Lewis and the C. I. O. This new competition in the labor movement does not concern Mr. Lewis's coal miners, the main body of his union, but rises out of its unusual branch called District 50. This was formed seven years ago to cover gas, coke and chemical workers, but Mr. Lewis has since enlarged its jurisdiction beyond all customary labor boundaries. District 50 will now take in many types of employees outside its original field, including construction workers, railroad men, and even dairy farmers.

Commonly the disputes between District 50 and the C. I. O. are settled by elections held by the National Labor Relations Board to give workers the chance to vote their choice. The elections have not been going too well for District 50.

In the Celanese dispute District 50 attempted a flimsily-based raid on a C. I. O. union. The plant was organized by the C. I. O. Textile Workers' Union, which won an election there and had obtained a contract with the company running until next November. Claiming a secession of workers, which the C. I. O. Textile union denied, District 50 asked a new election from the National Labor Relations Board, and walked out before answer was given. When the Board acted, it denied the petition for a new election. The walkout had the appearance of a minority strike.

President Roosevelt did the only thing he could do when he ordered the strikers to go back to work under threat of Government action. In the 12-day Celanese walkout, Mr. Lewis displayed bad judgment in letting such a weak case run on defiantly until the President had to step in. The failure will not help Mr. Lewis in further contests with the C. I. O. or with the War Labor Board in the present soft coal crisis.

As to Mr. Lewis's place in the esteem of the workers at large, which at the birth of the C. I. O. ran to an exceptional height, for some months he has been slipping. If he now foments a miners' strike, he will skid.

The Bookshelf

Full Harvest

With that sense of fitness which is not the least of James Hilton's attributes, he dedicates his new book to the hero of it. THE STORY OF DR. WASSELL. (Boston: Little, Brown. An Atlantic Monthly Press Book. $1.50) is the true story of a man's unquestioning acceptance of duty and his fulfillment of it while steadily meeting a host of unforeseen difficulties as challenges rather than obstacles.

There can be no doubt that the author of "Lost Horizon" and "Good-bye, Mr. Chips" thoroughly enjoyed his present task of narrating the episode which gained the Navy Cross for Commander Wassell. Mr. Hilton's gift for compressing material and making the simplest prose carry an impressive weight of implication is admirably suited to his straightforward reporting of dramatic incidents accompanied by unassuming heroism. Like a deft orchestral director, he mutes the brasses so that the undersong may be heard.

The story opens with the arrival of Dr. Wassell in Java, early in February, 1942. He was in Surabaya, doing routine work, when the cruisers Houston and Marblehead immortalized their names in action in the Java seas. Forty-two of the wounded were sent to an inland hospital, and by what at first seemed sheer chance, Dr. Wassell happened to call on the Admiral just at the moment when the latter was looking for a doctor to send inland to care for the men and act as liaison officer. Within half an hour, Dr. Wassell was on his way.

At the time, Java seemed as invulnerable as Singapore. Dr. Wassell had only to see that the men in his charge were given the best attention, and, since the Netherlands doctors and the hospital nurses were superlatively efficient, his work progressed smoothly—for a few days. Then Singapore fell, and the imminent invasion of Java brought confusion.

It did not, however, bring confusion to Dr. Wassell. He had forty-two American sailors to take care of. Those were his orders, and he meant to fulfill them. When the time came to evacuate, he was able to get many of his charges on a refugee ship. Twelve of them were too badly wounded, in the opinion of the authorities, to be moved at that time; but Dr. Wassell quite simply decided to stay with them and get them out somehow. The story of how these men were saved makes a heartshaking and inspiring narrative.

James Hilton is to be commended for his restrained and skillful treatment of a story that is as poignant as it is dramatic. The hospital scenes are naturally of a clinical character, and the repetitious introduction of mild drinking would seem superfluous, but the book as a whole is so compact and taut with suspense that to read it is a memorable experience.

The reader is with the men as they look out from a rumbling freight train over moonwashed Javanese rice fields, as they jounce along back roads in the trucks of a British Army convoy, as they lie on the deck of a small motor ship and hear the roar of Zeros approaching. It was on this ship that Dr. Wassell prayed, every night: the effectual prayer that is always answered. With this ringing note for its conclusion, the book indeed bears out its simple dedication, not alone to courage but to faith as well.

M. W. S.

Our Readers Say—

Equality of Sacrifice

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read the letter in The Christian Science Monitor headed Report of a Defense Worker.

It has been my privilege to have been in contact with service men in morale work, and the biggest detriment to the morale of the man in service is the fact that he is sacrificing money and comforts and freedom that his country might live—and those outside gripe when they think they are doing too much for too little.

The only fair allocation in this battle for America would be to make all sacrifice equally—let civilians put up with the inconveniences, the restrictions, and work at a salary commensurate with what our soldiers and sailors draw. And let them also compare the hazards they tell about with the hazards of the Navy, Marines, Army and Air Corps.

The main and almost only reason for men of 38 taking advantage of the discharge is to get in on the advantages of being a defense worker.

As one who is staying in and endeavoring to serve his country, my only moments of doubt as to the wisdom of my action are when, after reading and hearing of those outside griping, I wonder whether the sacrifice is worth while to help maintain our democracy for those people.

SGT. WALTER OLSON
Reno Army Air Base, Reno, Nevada

The Northern Epirus Question

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor you published a letter in which I find the amazing statement that "The question of Northern Epirus is that of the two districts of Korytsa and Argyrokastro which, though predominantly Greek, were, under Italian pressure, included in the present Kingdom of Albania some twenty years ago."

Not Italian pressure, but several international conferences have solemnly determined that both Korytsa and Argyrokastro are predominantly Albanian and not Greek. The Greek minorities in these districts are indeed very small, a fact which is now so well established historically that one can only wonder how it is possible for anyone to hold the opposite view.

PETER TYKO,
Boston — Editor of Dielli

They LEND Their Lives

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I object to the emphasis placed in War Bond advertisements, speeches, and radio announcements on the phrase, "They Give Their Lives, You Lend Your Dollars." The repetition of the first half of this statement—"They Give Their Lives"—appears to insist that our soldiers are going into battle to die. I should rather say, "They *Lend* Their Lives," for most of them will be back having only lent their lives for the time of their service.

Brookline, Mass. — JUNIUS

Fertile Soil for a Victory Garden

Down the Middle of the Road

Union Now With Britain

By Erwin D. Canham

Union Now between the United States and Britain has been proposed again. Not by Clarence K. Streit this time, whose plan is already on the record. Unbelievable though it may be, the sponsor of the latest Union Now plan is Col. Robert R. McCormick's Chicago Tribune. The Tribune has spent many long, and doubtless happy, years shivering lances against the broad coat-of-mail of the British Empire. Now, tiring of these tactics, and evidently using the old scheme of "if you can't lick 'em, jine 'em," Colonel McCormick proposes that any and all parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations be joined to the United States as States in the Union, under Article IV of the Federal Constitution.

Let Colonel McCormick beware! While it must assuredly be his idea that the British nations, thus joined to the United States, would be in some inferior and easily controlled category, is the evidence conclusive that they really would be? Is it not possible that once admitted to the American Union, the indomitable British peoples might soon begin to run us Americans?

The Tribune's plan opens many highly interesting vistas. It proposes that England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales should each become separate States. Likewise Canada. But Australia and New Zealand, says the Tribune, with a fine disregard of intervening distances, could jointly become a State. South Africa would have difficulties, the Tribune thinks, because of racial problems, and we are not told what the fate would be of India or the colonial areas. Presumably the United States plus the new British States would take them all over, including their problems.

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Now, a State is a State. Under the United States Constitution it has all the powers not reserved to the Federal Government. It has its own written constitution, its own legislature, its own local forms of government—county, city, town, parish, shire or what have you—its own taxation. It has two Senators, and one member of the House of Representatives by constitutional guarantee and others at the rate of one per average 300,000 population.

The skimpiest part of all this, of course, would be in the Senate. The new British bloc would only amount to some 12 Senators, until they really got organized and active enough and some component parts brought pressure to become States of their own. Even Colonel McCormick might relent, and let the 1,640,901 New Zealanders be a State separate from the 7,137,000 Australians. He might even have to permit England to be several States. And so ultimately the British group in the Senate might get pretty powerful. Even without that the British would gain, because their present House of Lords has very little authority or power, and they would be acquiring an Upper Chamber of substantial power. And if Colonel McCormick's old theory that every American diplomatist or conference delegate is a congenital simpleton, while every Britisher is a subtle and shrewd bargainer, then we suppose even 12 British Senators would soon have the old 96 wound round their fingers.

The situation in the House of Representatives would be much more satisfactory to the new British States. House seats are limited at present to 435 members, and under the Constitution and statutes they would have to be reapportioned among the new States just as if our population had grown within the 48 States.

On the basis of the latest population figures and under the law of the land, the 435 seats would be distributed as follows:

Present United States	285.05
England	80.86
Scotland	10.48
Wales	5.60
Ireland	9.24
Australia and New Zealand	19.00
Canada	24.72
Total	434.95

Behind these figures lies a delightful story which we will try to tell at a later date; but you can see that the British bloc would fare none too badly, while the present States of the Union would lose a good one third of their present representation. Illinois, for instance, would drop from 26 to 17.2.

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From the British point of view, the principal fly in this otherwise sweetly scented ointment (maybe) is the necessity of suspending the institutions of Royal Family and nobility. They would be illegal under the present Constitution, although there is nothing to prevent amendment. The Tribune's editorial assumes that these things would be dropped. We ourselves are not so sure. Americans are pretty good republicans, but they like pageantry. A good many of their daughters like to be presented at court. Every British king, prince or nobleman who has visited these shores has found many ardent admirers. We suspect some good use might be found for the House of Windsor, after taking care of the constitutional problem, especially if they would graciously agree to live a part of the year in Chicago, as they would doubtless enjoy doing.

As the Tribune points out, the British States would gain the advantages of customs union, automatic military protection, a gold reserve, American manpower, industry, and wealth. The present United States would gain a good deal, too—customs union, vast resources, territories, abilities, population, Navy, Army, and Air Force.

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If the Republicans and Democrats and New Dealers remain pretty sharply divided, of course, the new British States might easily elect a President. Possibly Mr. Churchill. The Tribune didn't go into that phase. The advanced social and economic reforms of our new States might be contagious. Oh, all sorts of interesting things might happen, and we haven't forgotten the probable return of Lady Astor (would she be called Mrs. Astor?) to Washington.

The Tribune had another idea, which we haven't dealt with yet because the Union with Britain was enough for one day. It was that the "more advanced States of Western Europe that show aptitude for constitutional government might also be included." That's an interesting suggestion, too. By now it looks like Federal Union and we advise Clarence Streit to sue for infringement of copyright.

The Wide Horizon

"Good for Nothing" Eleanor

By Robert H. Gault
Editor of the Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology

Eleanor was 15 when the juvenile court got her. "A worthless creature," the neighbors said. "Good looking, though." Her family was a community problem. Her mother and father were habitual drunkards and her older sister "in business with the devil." Eleanor was likely to "team up with her." Teachers and neighbors complained. She was "retarded," they said, and advised that she be "sent down the river."

A policeman took her to the court. The State Correctional School for her. She was a rebel there, too. Skipped and was returned so quickly she hardly knew she had been gone. The Superintendent said: "Hello, Eleanor." A big surprise!

Then a teacher gave her a feeling of partnership; they were working together—not one for the other. That started things.

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Eleanor learned what to do with a vegetable garden. Cooking? No drudgery there! She and her teacher were just doing things together. She learned to make her dresses and to make them right. Eleanor was proud of her good looks, and it isn't hard to forgive her. That made it easy for her to see that her dresses hung right and that her hair was done up properly. She learned some arithmetic, too. The girl was coming along. It wasn't easy; but often downright hard work. She came to know what "dog tired" means. She sometimes hankered for the old river town. But she knew she was no gutter girl. She "had what it takes." She would arrive.

The State government had put the right kind of teachers in the school. Down home everybody was against her.

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Two years passed. One day the Superintendent said she could go fifty miles out into the country; to keep house, manage a garden, and earn real money. "If you'll work with Mrs. Gaylord as you have here, you'll come through."

Off went Eleanor, paroled. She liked the Gaylords—became one of the family. After a year her jelly won the prize at the fair. The other girls didn't understand how Eleanor made her dresses with such nice lines. The calf she had fed since it was weaned took the blue ribbon. She was proud. No back seat for her. She went with the best of them.

Her parole period ended with a perfect record. In December, 1941, she and a high-grade young farmer moved into their own home. If Eleanor and her government hadn't worked together she might now be her sister's partner down in the old river town.

Meditations of a Civilian

Well, I've seen three wars.
Too young for the first,
A wife and three daughters during the second,
Too old for this third.
For three wars other men have died for my safety!
What can I do to help pay this debt?
Air warden? Buy bonds? What inadequate payment!
There must be thousands of men, humbly humiliated and grateful, as I am.

Let us band together.
Let us study our leaders and the plans they are submitting for a lasting peace.
Let us, when we see selfishness cropping up in others, try mightily to influence them away from murder.
Selfishness is the root of murder.
Mass selfishness is war.
We who have had other men die for our safety are the ones to see that it never happens again.

New York — E. M. ADAMS

Mirror of World Opinion

Mrs. Miniver Does Her Bit

British victories in Egypt and Libya and the Anglo-American occupation of French North Africa were certainly good news in Argentina and created new confidence in the probability of an Allied victory.

Straws show which way the wind is blowing. The film "Mrs. Miniver" (which has become a kind of symbol of British resistance) was shown recently in Buenos Aires. When the lights went up, the audience was astonished to see Señor Ruiz Guinazu, the foreign minister—a cautious man—standing up and clapping vigorously. It was taken as a portent.—*British Survey.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year.....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months.....$6.00 — One month.....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

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EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.